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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts' Summing Up for the Defense

NEW YORK, June 8.—The number of ladies in attendance in the Brooklyn City Court room to-day, was largely in excess of that of several previous days, and it was unusual even for this attractive place for ladies to congregate. Both parties to the suit were present, and at ten minutes past the hour Mr. Evarts resumed his summing up.

Counsel began by arguing that the whole controversy was ended if General Tracy's narrative of his interview at Moulton's house in Brooklyn was accepted as correct. That interview was brought about by Tilton and Moulton for their own purposes, and for those purposes an honest explanation of the situation was required in that interview. They were bound by what they said to Tracy on that occasion in regard to the nature of the charge. They both denied that the True Story was read in that interview, but Tilton admitted that he read it to General Tracy about that period, and this was only the occasion for its reading. Under the pretense that the True Story was designated as the Woodhull scandal, Tilton circulated it by asking advice as to how it would look when in public, and thus disseminated concealed scandals against Beecher. But because the complete document, as it was finally prepared, was not read to every one who was made acquainted with its substance, it was pretended that it was not read to any particular person who was asked about it. So, in regard to the Woodhull scandal, it was pretended that it was not prepared as early as the spring of 1872, and was not written until October, 1872, because the complete article did not come to light until the last-named date. The testimony of Carl Andrews was introduced to show that he did not put the literary and rhetorical head and tail to the piece as it left the fall of 1872, but the body of the article was in existence long before. Moulton, when recalled, contradicted General Tracy on some minor points, but not General Tracy honestly and faithfully undertook to discharge his duty in the premises, and that, as any man on the jury would do, he went to the heart of the matter and asked, What do you charge Mr. Beecher with? could not be doubted by any one.

Mr. Evarts cited testimony as to the questions of General Tracy in this interview and the answers of Mr. Tilton, as proving the charge of the latter to be one of improper proposals. Tilton refused to accede to any proposition to bring the matter before a respectable committee, as he always shrank from investigation until it was unavoidable. He knew that when daylight was let into the matter, the exposure of his conduct in contrast with Mr Beecher's boldness, would leave no doubt in men's minds what had been going on all these years. In regard to the imputations cast upon General Tracy, it was, perhaps, hardly necessary to speak after what had been said by his Honor and by Mr. Porter. As to Tracy's being a witness, it was conceded that he was forced to it by necessity. The reflections upon General Tracy were in relation to his professional employments. If these reflections were correct, the independence of the bar would be reduced to a degree which would imperil the administration of justice in a free country. Now when General Tracy was first asked to enter into consultation, he stipulated that he should enter it, as he was, a friend of Beecher, and not be placed in a position of hostility. Then Tilton spoke the etiquette of the legal profession and, answer to his inquiries, General Tracy said that he would not act as counsel for Mr. Beecher in litigation of the case then submitted to him. Tilton told his case, and General Tracy said at once that it was no case which could involve legal proceedings. Subsequently, when it appeared that Tilton was to bring a new charge against Mr. Beecher, General Tracy noticed him that he should not be bound in regard to that by his promise in regard to the first case. He told Tilton that he was not pledged in regard to adultery and a lawsuit by what had been stipulated as to a case which contained no adultery and was framed for no lawsuit. This matter had relation to the merits of this case, except as it had given rise to an attempt to set injurious imputation upon a gentleman who was a leader, if not the leader, of the Brooklyn bar, and through him upon the cause which he represented.

Mr. Evarts then spoke of the letter of Mr. Beecher to Moulton, sometimes known as the Ragged Edge letter, which showed the cunningly Tilton and Moulton had begun to work on the feelings of Mr. Beecher in respect to compounding, for the injuries he thought he had done to Tilton. It also showed the restored relations between these parties. He read this letter, which was dated February 5, 1872, and he read it by an account of meeting Tilton in the street, when Tilton spoke to Beecher in a friendly manner and had a long conversation with him. It then referred to the subsequent note from Mrs. Tilton, in which she said her husband felt hard to him and thought that he was not doing what he could to help him. This, Evarts said, showed the ripple which settled into a stream. Mr. Beecher went on in this letter to speak of the feeling he thought Tilton had, and which he thought Moulton shared, that he had helped Mr. Tilton sufficiently in regard to the *Golden Age*. This letter was full of strong feeling, and showed the same unmeasured compunction and self-reproach which Mr. Beecher had previously manifested for his share in the misfortunes of Tilton. Strangely enough, this letter did not appear to have been answered by Moulton, though it was a letter which called for answer, if there had then been any sincerity in the pretended relations of Moulton to Mr. Beecher. Moulton was pursuing a project for obtaining money from Mr. Beecher without making an open demand. Evarts spoke of Moulton's magnificent position to pay $7,000 out of his own pocket rather than have Mr. Beecher disgraced by anything arising out of the Tilton matters. Well, he was safe in doing this offer, as he well knew that nothing in regard to Bowen's affairs could trouble Mr. Beecher. As Burke said, poverty could afford to be generous in the commission." This seven thousand dollar matter was a serious affair, and he doubted if even Tilton had got to the bottom of it yet. When Tilton got the money he could not refrain from a chuckle over it. He wished to have the cookies of Moulton's heart to himself, and as Moulton was not present, with the check, the words, "Spoils a new friends for the enrichment of friends," was apparent from the evidence. The basis of the capital of the *Golden Age* consisted of half subscriptions, and the rest of the subscriptions were to be delivered to Tilton by the responsible subscribers when wanted. The sum of $6,000 mentioned in this way had been spent, but half subscriptions unpaid were as good as paid. Tilton deposited the $7,000 obtained from Bowen with Woodruff Robinson, and of this amount $6,000 was appropriated to repay advances made by Woodruff & Robinson which he was obliged to repay, except in case of success. Thus, out of these spoils, but $1,000 remained to him. Here were the generous and kindly feeling which cunningly extracted $6,000 from Bowen's $7,000, and jingly replaced $5,000 of it immediately, causing also the generosity of Mr. Beecher. This was a remarkable case of management, and he (Mr. Evarts) would venture to say that it was without a rival in the career of the original Sir Pidgey. [Laughter.]

Mr. Beecher all the while thought troubles were springing out of the ground. He did not know that Tilton was going around as a firebrand of discord, sowing seeds of mischief. Counsel here read from the Ragged Edge letter Mr. Beecher's definition of the difficult issue that surrounded him, but ready to do his part toward helping Tilton. All this, said counsel, was the result of the policy of silence imposed upon Tilton and Moulton. Counsel intimated "I am ready to step down and out any destruction will save Tilton; I am ready for the sacrifice." He said that if Tilton wanted to terminate the policy of silence he was ready as he was in the June after, to step down from the helpful part in investigation which counsel argued that this letter was inconsistent with guilt, for a guilty man does not voluntarily parade his guilt in writing. A client would conceal the cause of his mind; a client would conceal from his lawyer what would be a confession of guilt the law did not protect these confidences; and even say these lavish professions of sorrow in Mr. Beecher's letter are so many confessions of guilt made to Moulton. They were honest but injudicious self-reproaches of a man who had acted from the impulse of doing good to others—as it appears lost before swine, who afterwards sought to rend him. This outpouring was made because Mr. Beecher is better than others; more sensitive than others, and these outpourings of pity and despair of having what mischief was done, were made up as so many confessions of guilt of the hardened sinners. But hardened sinners do not confess at all.

Counsel next read the letter of Mr. Beecher to Moulton, in which occurs the words about his living under a cloud, "during every moment might be his last, and, too, when he would his birthright, and no place for repentance, though he sought it with tears. This letter, remarked Evarts, was but a continuation of the gloomy and exaggerated expressions. To this, counsel took up Bowen's conduct, at the conclusion of the Tripartite Agreement, whispering about Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher's letter of June, 1872, in which he spoke of Bowen's treacherous whisperings, was read, and his meeting with Claflin was commented on, in which he asked Claflin if Bowen had ever told the latter facts, which Mr. Evarts said meant if Bowen had any new charges, if there was a lower depth in Bowen's capacity for slander.

At this point Mrs. Moulton's testimony was taken up, and Mr. Evarts said he would first briefly direct attention to what occurred prior to June 1, 1872. On the 28th of April Tilton had got the *Golden Age* letter to Bowen in type, and had slips of it. Wilkeson, one of the most brilliant men Dr. Nott ever educated, had learned even to mark the trail of the serpent on the rock. He found evidence of a desire to shut Mr. Beecher out while others made publications, and therefore he published the Tripartite Agreement. On the 31st Tilton prepared a card for publication, and had the effrontery to submit it to him, in which was incorporated Moulton's memorandum of conversations with Mr. Beecher. On seeing this, Mr. Beecher's answer was, "If you publish this I will publish that," showing him the card of resignation. He had maintained the policy of silence two years, but if that was published there should be an investigation, and the facts must be made public. "Well," says Tilton, "I will not publish it."

After recess, Mr. Evarts said that on the 31st of May Mr. Beecher, having faced the situation produced by Tilton's threat to publish something, Tilton suddenly saw there was no necessity for him to publish; but this matter was not settled until next day, Sunday, when a correspondence took place between Mr. Beecher and Moulton. These letters followed the interview in which Mr. Beecher expressed his determination to end this unilateral policy of silence, and also followed the subsequent interview of consternation between Moulton and Tilton. The letter of Mr. Beecher precluded the idea that there was any common consciousness between these two men of any fault or offense greater than that which Mr. Beecher, according to his own statements, believed himself to have committed in regard to the family of Tilton. He wished the jury to judge of Mr. Beecher stripped of all advantages of his position as a man like all of us, but he did not wish him to be judged as a brute, as a profligate or as a man of selfish and mercenary character. He was to be judged as a man of refined nature, of a generous heart and of keen sensibilities. It was preposterous to suppose that on this Sunday morning Mr. Beecher would sit down and write a fresh evidence of his guilt, if he was a guilty man.

Mr. Evarts then read the letter in which Mr. Beecher said he had resolved to continue longer, that all the devices by which they had tried to save themselves had proved worthless, and that Theodore's character was such as to leave no hope for the future. That is, Mr. Evarts said, Mr. Beecher had found that the policy of silence, in spite of all efforts to bring it imposed, did not secure its own object. Then Mr. Beecher wrote that Tilton had condoned his wife's fault years before and had made the "Tripartite Agreement." He called attention to the fact that Tilton had enticed Mr. Beecher into a reconciliation of his family troubles, and also referred to the fact that Tilton himself had made the agreement, the publication of which had stirred him to fury. Mr. Evarts remarked that after all the experience of the world, after all the rays of the sun to which Tilton had been exposed, his skin had not been toughened or tanned, and his conduct in regard to the publication of this agreement illustrated his character. Touch his self-pride, wound his egotism and he could not bear it. Beneath his wife and he didn't mind that. In this letter Mr. Beecher went on to say that the prospect of death and the hereafter was far happier than his life, and he would write a statement which would bear the light of the Judgment Day. He closed by expressing his gratitude and affection to Frank Moulton.

Now, Mr. Evarts asked, what was there of guilt in this letter? After urging the improbability of an adulterer's writing such a letter to a man who knew his guilt, he read the reply of Moulton, in which the latter told Mr. Beecher that he could stand if the whole case were published to-morrow. Could Moulton possibly any man suppose that a minister of any Christian church could maintain his standing if he stood morally convicted of adultery? Moulton went on to write that Mr. Beecher had not sustained him as he ought, and that if he had depended on Mr. Beecher's help he had been lost. He would long ago have dropped powerless by his side. That, Mr. Evarts said, was the truth. If Mr. Beecher's conceptions of the right way to treat this case had been followed, Moulton's hands would have dropped powerless by his side long ago, and they would never have got into Mr. Beecher's pockets. [Laughter.] Mr. Evarts argued that this letter of Moulton's was wholly inconsistent with the theory that he knew or believed Mr. Beecher to be guilty of a crime.

He then read the card proposed by Tilton for Beecher to publish in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, instead of his own card, and remarked that whenever Tilton proposed anything for any one else to sign, there was always in it at the beginning, at the end or in the middle something to his honor. [Laughter.] Mr. Beecher did not need to publish such certificates. The counsel next read the card as Mr. Beecher published it, which was very materially modified and only exculpated Tilton from blame for the slanders of Bowen.

Mr. Evarts here read the statement drawn up for his church, in July, 1874, by Mr. Beecher, and said the defendant's superiority to most men was shown in his manner of bearing his sorrow and self-reproach. Most men would have given way beneath them. When you are asked to accept these years of misery, baseness and trampling on the feelings of others, and breaking the laws of Sinai as a part of his life, you are asked what surpasses credulity. On Monday morning, it is said, after Mr. Beecher's last letter to Moulton, there occurred an interview between Beecher and Mrs. Moulton, and counsel felt obliged to examine traits of it which rob it of all credit. Everybody would have been glad to welcome the testimony of Mrs. Moulton with the same confident reliance with which they met the testimony of Mrs. Livingston, on whose face they saw absolute frankness and who, besides this, carries off the palm of having overpowered a lawyer by a single phrase and making him lose his temper. Mrs. Moulton comes with furtively glancing eyes and closely retentive lips, and she has many things to say more than can be readily explained. She comes here without the least appreciation that on Monday Mr. Beecher, by his bold course, was master of the situation and that there was no place for anxiety, and that all in his mind was that his family were to have their excursion to Peekskill. But some day must be fixed, and this first Monday of June was selected for that which only happened once, the visit of Mr. Beecher alone to Mrs. Moulton and on her own account. And the jury will notice that at the outset there is a substantial admission from this lady that for three years previous Mr. Beecher had never made her a confidant; and why on earth a man should begin then, nobody can understand; or why he should begin the confession with a person who knew it all before, unless it was to roll it as a sweet morsel under his tongue and hers. She says that one day in the fall of 1871 he asked her if she knew the sorrow of his life, and she said yes, that Frank had told her the facts. There was nothing in that, except an admission of sorrow. There was nothing else all along until June, 1872. It is easy to perceive how a witness, undertaking years after years to give a conversation, will give an imputation to words and phrases not of what the party expressed but of what the witness imagined when testifying, or in default of recollecting words would use others to express that meaning. This lady comes, after the recitations of the declared hostilities of 1874, to give in 1875 an account of that interview. No such interview took place on June 2d, 1872; certainly not of the dimensions and limits she gives—from nine in the morning until ten thirty. The evidence shows that Mr. Beecher went in the two o'clock train, and therefore he wasn't here at two o'clock. He was in New York at ten o'clock, as Mr. Cleveland testifies, and he swears he was all the rest of the time in his own house, in conversation with Kinsella, and that a telegram was sent off at 8:30 o'clock, and there being no servant in the house Mr. Beecher took the telegram, all this occupying his time and making but an *ahbi*. But, on her own showing even, it is impossible that the narrative could be correct. Against that *ahbi* the evidence was produced of Mrs. Eddy, the respectable daughter of Judge Sutherland, of New York, but it is hard on Mrs. Moulton that this witness makes her part with three hours of the interview, for she says she saw Mr. Beecher coming out of the house at 11 o'clock. Another witness, Mr. Jayne, remembers that about 9 o'clock, as he was going to business in New York, he passed Mr. Beecher and, turning around, he saw around a corner or through the walls, that Mr. Beecher was going to Kensen street. But counsel did not see how there was a chance for Jayne, at the bottom of those steps, to turn around and give a wary look, such as a woodchuck gives before popping into its hole. However, counsel really believed Jayne's object in coming to testify was to advertise the health-lift. Mrs. Eddy has no means of fixing the date, so that the external *ahbi* is unshaken. Mr. Beecher did go to Moulton's on Saturday, at 9 in the morning, and for aught we know that may be the day to which Jayne and Mrs. Eddy refer.

Counsel then went on and reviewed the character of that interview between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Moulton. In all these random conversations, said Mr. Evarts, this lady tells us that Mr. Beecher never told her the facts of the case. She was talking about the facts in her mind, and Mr. Beecher naturally thought they were the facts in his mind. In all this there is but one word indicating guilt, and that comes out of the lady's mouth and not Mr. Beecher's. She says, "I don't see how you can preach to young men against adultery when you are so deeply implicated in it yourself." She either meant "When you have won another man's wife's affection and caused such misery," or she had no doubt heard and probably believed the charged in the letter of accusation, that he had endeavored to get a woman to commit adultery with him. But in this, as in the case all along, there is nothing to give definiteness, weight and force, and she does not say that he committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton. She says that in the fall of 1873, when there was a talk of an investigation by the church, she had an interview with Mrs. Tilton. She all but admits that she feared Moulton and Tilton were going to betray Mr. Beecher and she wanted to know, if the accusation was made, whether this woman was going to stand by Mr. Beecher and tell the truth, or whether Tilton and Moulton could make her take the position she was in before. Mrs. Moulton was in tears and she went to entreat Mrs. Tilton to support the truth and not take the position of a wife opposing her husband.

It was 4 o'clock at this point, but Mr. Evarts continued without any remark about an adjournment.

He continued: If she did not know that standing by the truth and telling the whole truth would uphold Mr. Beecher, why was she so anxious to find out whether this wife was going to support her husband in fidelity to his wishes, or support the truth in the interests of Mr. Beecher and religion? And as a conclusion to this interview, she says Mrs. Tilton told her that she should uphold Mr. Beecher and tell a lie. What! going to uphold Mr. Beecher and tell the truth against her husband, and yet giving evidence in advance that it was all a lie? Counsel could not understand the recesses of a woman's heart, but he could understand that in interview, if one interpolation was omitted which was put in to break the force of this evidence against her husband. She was asked, "Did you not urge her to stand by Mr. Beecher?" and she answered, "So long as she should not sacrifice the truth." The conclusion is obvious. She urged her to tell the truth and stand by Mr. Beecher; she adds, "She said she would stand by Mr. Beecher and deny everything." She is placed in a singular attitude. She says Mrs. Woodhull visited her house at least a dozen times, and she had been three or four times at Woodhull's and brought Mrs. Woodhull to her house; that three times she went to Woodhull's at night and brought her to her house for conferences with Tilton and Moulton lasting three hours; that on one time Tilton and Moulton, being in Moulton's house, in health and strength, sent this woman to to take Mrs. Woodhull in a close carriage to her house in Thirty-fifth street, and she took her little boy as an escort. She was sent again by these full-grown men to take Mrs. Woodhull down from Thirty-fifth street in the night time, and she took Moulton's mother as an escort. In this was apparently the most unnatural submission of the wife and the absolute tyranny of the husband-master, and Moulton was the man who swore that he would make it hotter than hell for any one who betrayed him. The law is opposed to placing the wife and husband in the dilemma of swearing against each other, and when in this particular matter she was proved to be an errand-girl at night to bring Mrs. Woodhull to conferences with her husband, from which she is excluded, and when her husband threatens to make it hotter than hell for any one who testifies against him, the wisdom of the law is apparent.

Here Mr. Evarts suggested that if the jury wished to adjourn he could limit himself to an hour to-morrow.

The foreman said he understood that the jury would prefer remaining to six o'clock.

Juror Henry Thayer complained that the foreman was not meeting the wishes of the jurors, who had spoken first to him.

Judge Neilson said he had frequently kept juries until 8 o'clock, and complaints for being kept an hour or so longer were uncalled for.

Mr. Thayer begged pardon, and explained that he and others gave way on all other occasions to the wishes of jurors now wanting to stay to 6 o'clock, and heartily. The track, half a mile in length, and one of the best in the circuit, notwithstanding the late rains, was in excellent condition, and the programme as advertised was carried out, except the balloon ascension, by Prof. Phillips. The weather occurring, the ascension was postponed until to-morrow. There were two trotting races, the first being for horses of a three-minute record, and the second for horses of the 2:40 class.

For the first race eight horses were entered, as follows:

M. T. Hofer, b. m. Gipsey Girl.
Elias Rides, br. m. Bay Fannie.
R. S. Howe, br. g. Brown Frank.
W. H. Carpenter, c. g. Josh Billings.
A. Irwin, b. m. Princess.
T. F. Rice, ch. m. Pale Face.
W. J. Johns, b. m. Lady Camp.
Harry Shinn, b. g. Billy Willis. Before starting, Billy Willis was withdrawn.

Best three in five to harness. Purse $300.

The first heat was won by Brown Frank in 2:34½; the second, third and fourth heats and the race, by Josh Billings. Time—2:35½, 2:34, 2:40½.

Second money to Brown Frank. Third money to Lady Camp.

For the second race seven horses entered, as follows:

C. T. Holwood, d. g. Orange Billy.
Martin Young, ch. g. Star.
E. D. Gallivan, b. g. Sleepy Tom.
A. E. Brown, br. g. Joseph Stone.
Archie Johnston, b. m. Lady Johnston.
W. J. Johns, g. g. Gray Billy.
Harry Shinn, r. g. Roan Billy.

Best three in five to harness. Purse $400.

The first and third heats were won by Sleepy Tom—time, 2:38; 2:38; the second by Star—time, 2:40; the fourth, fifth and sixth heats and the race, by Gray Billy —time, 2:43½, 2:43½, 2:41½.

Josh Billings died for truth and Cleveland, and Gray Billy by Mr. Pierce, of Sharon. The people were disappointed that Pittsburgh horses were not present. Over two thousand people, many of whom were ladies, witnesses the races with lively interest. Great credit is due the President and Secretary of the Association, Messrs. Fowler and Drum, for their successful management of the business intrusted to them.

THE COAL MINERS.

Discouraging Report From the Wyoming Region.

WILKESBARRE, June 8.—There is now no prospect whatever of the miners of the Wyoming region resuming work. They and the operators are as far apart as ever, and the good feeling heretofore existing has, to a certain extent, been destroyed. The miners of the Sugar Notch and Wanamie works, of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, received notice to-day to vacate their houses within ten days. The men at work in other regions still continue to send assistance to the strikers here, who are determined to hold out all summer.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1875.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN KILLED BY A BURGLAR.

Aaron Schute, of Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, who resides in Brooklyn, discovered a burglar in his room last night and, though sixty years of age, grappled with the intruder, when the burglar shot him through the neck and escaped. Mr. Schute will die.

JEWETT, VANDERBILT AND SCOTT IN CONSULTATION.

A long consultation took place to-day between Messrs. H. J. Jewett, of the Erie Railroad; Commodore Vanderbilt, of the New York Central, and Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania for the purpose, if possible, of making arrangements for the benefit of the three lines. The subject of Mr. Jewett's gratified himself by sonorous verses that described his downfall, but there is, on higher authority and in much simpler phrase, a beautiful description of the fate finally accompanied with the moral reason why it exists. "Now he who heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them, I will liken to the wise man that built his house upon a rock; and the rain descended and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock." Did ever the rains descend and the floods come and winds blow about the fabric of a man's character and life, as now for these four years upon the character and life of Henry Ward Beecher? And does not every one know that the reason the structure did not fall was, that it was built upon a rock of faithful belief in the sayings of the founder of our religion and of faithful adhesion in the work of his life to those saying? "And he that heareth these saying of mine and doeth them not, I will liken him to the foolish man who built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house, and it fell and great was the fall thereof." Your verdict, as all things true must match, will match that decision made for all wise men, for all time and under all circumstances. Indeed, a case apt, a more impressive instance in the experience of human life, that he who said these words "needed not that man should testify of man for he knew what was in man," was never furnished in this world, than in this comparison between this defendant, whose life and character were built upon a rock by hearing and doing the sayings of Christ, and this life and character [turning to Tilton], that dared to try the experiment of hearing the sayings and doing them not.

And, now, if your Honor please, we must acknowledge with respectful deference, the disposition and order of this solemn trial, so interesting to these parties, to this community, to all the present life in Christendom, to all the future of history, and to acknowledge that if there be any miscarriage of justice, your skirts will be clear of it; and also to admit that in the actual experiences of the course of the things in the trial, the anxieties and solicitudes that made us so urgent to have its limits secured by definite orders of the Court, under assignment of particulars of the charge, have proved to be unnecessary, for we have not had any evidence at all of any time or place by any witnesses going outside of the charge, and none, as I think, within it.

And you, gentlemen, have done your duty as faithfully as citizens ever do it. You have been taken from your employments, your profits and, in some instances, perhaps in some degree from your livelihoods, and every day and every hour from the beginning to the end you have given to the witnesses and to the counsel the honor of your patient, interested, indulgent attention, and in your verdict you will find and we shall find, with joy, that truth matches all round and your verdict will be no exception. [Loud applause.]

At 6:25 P. M. the court adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Germany.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TO CARL SCHURZ.

BERLIN, June 8.—A banquet was given to night in honor of Hon. Carl Schurz, and was attended by eighty gentlemen, of whom about forty were Americans. Mr. Thompson presided, and proposed toasts to the German Emperor and the President of the United States. Ex-Senator Schurz toasted Germany and America, and made speeches in German and English. He was repeatedly cheered. Among the distinguished persons present were Herren Bennigsen, President, and Loewe, Vice President, of the Prussian House of Deputies; Bermuth, Vice President of the House of Peers; Delbrueck, Councillor Bucher, Professor Mommsen, Historian H. Kriessmann, the Consul General of the United States and several members of the Prussian Diet.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 8.—The steamships Egypt, Neckar and Ville de Paris, from New York; Moravian, from Quebec, and Parthia, from Boston, arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Steamships Bolivia, from New York, and Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 8.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £1,000. Consols for money 93⅝@93⅞; do. for account 93⅝@93⅞. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 109½; do. 1867 109⅝; 10-40's, not new 5's, 103. Railroads—New York Central 98; Erie 13¼@13½; preferred 25. Tallow 46s@44s 9c. Common rosin 5½d.

PARIS, June 8.—Rentes 65 francs 22½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7⅝@; Orleans 7 15-16d. Sales of 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 3,000 American. Flour—Extra State 22s. Wheat—Receipts of wheat for the past three days 45,000 quarters, including 34,000 quarters American. No. 2 red, No. 1 spring 9s. 2½@9s. 3d. Corn 33s. 6d. Pork 75s 6d. Beef 78s. 6d. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 7½d.

LONDON, June 8.—Refined Petroleum 28 francs.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the week, says: "In Great Britain cooler weather and more rain is needed." The unfavorable weather of drought caused a general advance in prices of from one to three shillings. The London market is as dull as ever."

TITUSVILLE.

First Races of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Trotting Circuit—Josh Billings and Gray Billy the Winners—The Sport to Continue To-day, with a Balloon Ascension.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., June 8, 1875.

The racing season of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Trotting Circuit was inaugurated this afternoon, under the auspices of the Titusville Park Association. Everything conducive of pleasantly and satisfactorily. The track, half a mile in length, and one of the best in the circuit, notwithstanding the late rains, was in excellent condition, and the programme as advertised was carried out, except the balloon ascension, by Prof. Phillips. The weather occurring, the ascension was postponed until to-morrow. There were two trotting races, the first being for horses of a three-minute record, and the second for horses of the 2:40 class.

For the first race eight horses were entered, as follows:

M. T. Hofer, b. m. Gipsey Girl.
Elias Rides, br. m. Bay Fannie.
R. S. Howe, br. g. Brown Frank.
W. H. Carpenter, c. g. Josh Billings.
A. Irwin, b. m. Princess.
T. F. Rice, ch. m. Pale Face.
W. J. Johns, b. m. Lady Camp.
Harry Shinn, b. g. Billy Willis. Before starting, Billy Willis was withdrawn.

Best three in five to harness. Purse $300.

The first heat was won by Brown Frank in 2:34½; the second, third and fourth heats and the race, by Josh Billings. Time—2:35½, 2:34, 2:40½.

Second money to Brown Frank. Third money to Lady Camp.

For the second race seven horses entered, as follows:

C. T. Holwood, d. g. Orange Billy.
Martin Young, ch. g. Star.
E. D. Gallivan, b. g. Sleepy Tom.
A. E. Brown, br. g. Joseph Stone.
Archie Johnston, b. m. Lady Johnston.
W. J. Johns, g. g. Gray Billy.
Harry Shinn, r. g. Roan Billy.

Best three in five to harness. Purse $400.

The first and third heats were won by Sleepy Tom—time, 2:38; 2:38; the second by Star—time, 2:40; the fourth, fifth and sixth heats and the race, by Gray Billy —time, 2:43½, 2:43½, 2:41½.

Josh Billings died for truth and Cleveland, and Gray Billy by Mr. Pierce, of Sharon. The people were disappointed that Pittsburgh horses were not present. Over two thousand people, many of whom were ladies, witnesses the races with lively interest. Great credit is due the President and Secretary of the Association, Messrs. Fowler and Drum, for their successful management of the business intrusted to them.

GALVESTON.

The "News" Contempt Case.

GALVESTON, June 8.—In the United States District Court, this morning, in the case against the proprietors of the Galveston *News*, the attorneys for the defendants presented a motion to quash the indictment. Judge W. P. Bollinger, counsel for Richardson, Belo & Co., expressed his desire to state his connection with the matter. Judge Merrill decided not to hear them, stating that he would take the papers under advisement until to-morrow morning. The question, in his mind, to be settled was, was the answer sufficient to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not issue? If it was, further proceedings would be unnecessary.

The attorney for the defense in the recent Civil Rights case, made a motion for a new trial before Judge Woods or Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court. Judge Merrill took the motion under consideration.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Stationary or rising barometer, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or higher temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Ohio campaign was opened at Columbus last evening, by the formation of a Hayes Republican club.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and Synod of the Church of Scotland opened at Montreal yesterday.

A fire occurred in Toronto last evening, and burned half a block on Adelaide street, between Church and Jarvis.

A disease known as "the black tooth" has broken out among the swine on the Upper Ottawa river, and has proved fatal to a large number of herds.

The Quahada band of Comanches came into Fort Sill on the 3d instant, and surrendered one hundred and eighty warriors, three hundred women and children, and one thousand four hundred ponies.

There are rumors in Paris of a republican movement in Madrid, in consequence of the military events which prove that the government troops are unable to gain any advantage over the Carlists.

The town of Mershansk, on the right bank of the river Tsna, Russia, has been entirely destroyed by fire. It had a population of 20,000, and contained three churches and a number of manufactories and sawmills.

By a boiler explosion at Lee, Massachusetts, yesterday, in the Smith Paper Manufacturing Company's mill, two persons were killed and fourteen wounded. The mill and surrounding buildings were damaged $30,000.

A mass meeting of men favorable to forming an expedition to the Black Hills was held in Philadelphia last night. Next Tuesday different organizations will leave for the Black Hills by different routes, and when these are all together the number will be swelled to fifteen thousand.

In the United States District Court at Winona, Minnesota, yesterday, in reference to a question of the Grand Jury, Judge Nelson read a written opinion very pointedly sustaining the constitutionality of the supplementary Civil Rights bill passed by the last Congress.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued invitations to a banquet to be given to the Irish and American rifle teams on the evening of the day of the international shooting match. The Masonic order will also give a banquet in honor of the marksmen. Many Americans have already engaged apartments in Dublin for the time when the match takes place.

A convention of the Polish societies of the United States met in Milwaukee yesterday. Delegates from about thirty cities are in attendance. The object of the meeting is to improve the condition and moral standing of Polish emigrants, by inducing them to leave the large cities and enter on agricultural pursuits, and to establish a national university.

The millers of St. Louis have joined in a petition to the President and Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, asking to have wheat stricken from the list of articles sold at call at the board on 'Change. They assert that this kind of speculation produces illegitimate fluctuations, which are ruinous to the manufacture of flour, and will ultimately destroy the trade, that the tendencies of such speculation are demoralizing and disreputable, &c.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

White River Flour

Teas, Roast Coffee, Tobacco, Syrups,

NEW MACKEREL, CHEESE, LIME, &c

☞ To Retail House Connected with this Establishment.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Bristow Undecided Whether He Will Attend the Washington and Jefferson Commencement—He Will Go to Boston for the Bunker Hill Celebration—Postmaster General Jewell Leaves for Pittsburgh—Desirability of Cheap Postage—Small Leaks in the Treasury to be Stopped.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1875.

Secretary Bristow's Visit to Washington and Jefferson College.

Secretary Bristow is undecided whether he will be able to attend the commencement exercises of Washington and Jefferson College on June 30. To-day he stated that his official duties were so pressing that he had about abandoned the contemplated visit to his *alma mater*. He added, however, that if at all practicable, he would be present. He will attend the Bunker Hill Centennial.

Postmaster General Jewell left to-night for Pittsburgh, where he will visit the postoffice. He will visit the postoffices of all the leading Western cities. He thinks that the enormous sum of $35,000,000 expended on the mail service might be retrenched.

Profit of Cheap Postage.

The effect of cheap postage is being very effectively demonstrated in the amount of third class matter carried in the mails. It is learned that there has been a decline of at least fifty per cent. since the rate on newspapers was raised.

Treasury Reform.

The return by the German-American Bank of New York, of a package received from the Treasury twenty dollars short, is one of not a few instances of a similar character. A number of complaints have been received at different times from banks in various parts of the country showing repeated delinquencies of this nature. It is proposed to correct them by a very effective reorganization. Under the present system there is not sufficient control over the counters. The banks are the losers by these repeated thefts. Though small in single amounts, they are great in the aggregate and the banks are beginning to rebel against the imposition.

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The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

THE persistent opposition of England, it is said, defeated a proposition by Russia, at the recent International Telegraph Congress, to neutralize telegraph lines during war.

IT WAS a saying of GOETHE that he who would dispute, should make cautious use of the occasion to say things that cannot be disputed. The *Post*, apparently, never heard of this apothegm.

GENERAL "Cerro Gordo" WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, has issued a card withdrawing from his Senatorial contest in that State. It was probably done at the BECK of a certain ex-Congressman.

INFORMATION received at the National Bureau of Education indicates that educational organizations in many parts of the country are putting forth every effort to have a creditable representation of education at the Centennial.

WHEN the wagoner applied to HERCULES for aid in extricating his craft from the mud, the god suggested that he should put his own shoulder to the wheel. This is what the Republicans of Pennsylvania and Ohio must do this fall.

WHEN these New York silk swindlers are brought to trial developments are expected which will implicate merchants in frauds upon the revenue to the amount of six million dollars in two years. Every one of them is doubtless a blatant "revenue reformer."

A RUMOR comes from Washington and Baltimore that important negotiations are pending, looking to a settlement of the railroad war between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio companies. SCOTT seems to have beaten GARRETT at every point of the contest.

THE Democracy are forecasting the future with considerable hopefulness, but so did the Irishman who put green spectacles on his horse to make him think that the straw set before him was fresh-mown hay, and soon found the animal dying, full of faith, to be sure, but quite scant of fodder.

THE general exports from New York last week amounted to $4,268,064. The specie exports during the same time were $4,418,000. The general exports since the beginning of the year foot up $235,552,895, a falling off of $43,927,607 as compared with the corresponding period of 1874. The specie exports aggregate $9,455,492, an increase over last year of $23,777,734.

IN A decision just made by the Maryland Court of Appeals in a case against a life insurance company which contested a policy on the ground of the suicide of the insured, the court held that when the act of self-destruction is done during insanity it is a death by accident. The United States Court, here, we believe, some time ago made a similar decision.

THE Minong (Mich.) Copper Mining Company is about to inaugurate operations on an extensive scale at Isle Royale. There are some sixty ancient pits on the company's property, and it is estimated that with the tools then in use it must have taken a hundred thousand men a hundred years to perform the work done by that ancient and unknown race. Certain it is that copper exists there in almost inexhaustible quantities, and no mine has yet been developed on one of these ancient sites which has not proved profitable.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the war cloud has drifted from the European horizon, the future prospects for the people are gloomy enough. There are armaments on every side, and the outlay in money, material and men is enormous. The expenditure, instead of diminishing, goes on augmenting at a frightful rate, while the masses of the people languish, both for instruction and the means of existence, and the taxes upon labor to maintain the vast military establishments make the case grow worse every day. The cannon hardly waits for peace. It is gagged despair and inarticulate wrong.

A NATIONAL Temperance mass convention assembles at Indianapolis to-day, to continue three days. It is to be hoped it may have a better outcome than did the delegate convention held in Chicago last week. Perhaps the greatest hindrance to the cause of temperance at the present time is this nuisance, well meant, doubtless, but none the less pernicious, of an ill-judged class of zealous temperance people, who can see no room for an honest difference of opinion as to the best methods of lessening the evils of intemperance. The low ebb in public interest on this important subject is unquestionably very largely due to this hurtful illiberality and narrowness of view.

IN AN elaborate article on the future judicial system of England, the London *Spectator* pays a noble tribute to the Supreme Court of this country. Referring to the manner in which appointments are made, it says the court is as ably manned as any bench in the world, adding: "Recruited from among the veterans of the bar, the victors in a struggle which, though merit may fail, no man succeeds without it—men sharpened by years of fierce competition in which, day by day, they have had to do their very best; whose experience has usually made them knowing in human nature; in whom observation of, criticism of, antagonism with the bench have developed a high ideal of judicial propriety." This is high praise from a high quarter.

THE St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette*, straight Bourbon, criticises a passage from the Decoration Day speech of JOHN HAY, formerly the private secretary of President LINCOLN, in which, referring to the great martyr, he said: "True, it was not permitted to him to see the end of the struggle, for when it was near the end GOD ordered his death." The *Gazette* rejoins: "If GOD 'ordered' the death of LINCOLN, then BOOTH ought to be honored above all his fellow men, and monuments of granite and marble and bronze, commemorative of his act, may be built by the side of the LINCOLN monuments." This is a *non sequitur*. "It must needs be that offenses come, but woe to him through whom the offense cometh." Not infrequently in the world's history has Providence made use of infernal instruments to bring about beneficent designs. Even the doctrines of the *Gazette* itself may possibly, in some remote and occult way, be made to conduce to the general good.

DR. STUART ROBINSON, of Louisville, one of the members of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, lately in session at St. Louis, last Sunday, in his sermon, charged the failure of the "fraternal relation" proposition between the Church North and South, to the utter refusal of the Cleveland Assembly to remove the barriers, which, themselves being judges, stand in the way;" and he went on to say—"its actual practical reaffirmation of the insinuating imputation upon the Southern Presbyterians, will put an end to that gushing and brotherly sort of Southern Presbyterianism which deems it a duty to show its candor and piety by going into the ranks of those who are offering insults to their principles and to the men who have stood by them." In other words, it was demanded of the Northern Church that it should repudiate its deliverances of 1862, which pronounced slavery a sin, in opposition to the declaration of the Southern Church that the institution was divine, and this demand was very courteously, but very firmly rejected. Hence DR. ROBINSON'S "fraternal" assertion that "the Radical ring has gotten its yoke on the neck of the Northern Church." What exalted Christian sentiment is this!

IT is very evident, from the indications which crop out almost daily, that the Democracy of the Southern States, where they have obtained power, propose to impair, if not wholly to destroy, the public school system. Among the changes suggested in the Constitution of Alabama, for instance, by those who favor calling a convention for the revision of that instrument, is the repeal of the provision by which one-fifth of the entire revenue collected is set apart for the support of the schools. For the current year this amounts to $259,887 44. The funds derived from interest on proceeds of sales of lands granted by Congress, from the poll-tax and special licenses, also applied to school purposes, swell the total fund for the year to $491,487 67, which constitutes the sole provision for the education of a school population of 233,733 white and 172,537 colored children, there being no local school levies. In Virginia, too, the programme is reported to be to quietly return to the Legislature men in sympathy with the purposes of those who desire to destroy the public free school system, and having accomplished their purpose in this respect, to fashion the legislation of the State so as to cripple the operation of the schools, render them inadequate to the demands of the people, and thus lay the foundation for a direct assault upon them through the disappointment of the friends of the system in the rural districts. North and South alike, that party would seem to be preparing for a general attack upon the existing system of free popular education, which is the foundation on which the whole superstructure of our Republican institutions rests.

"IS IT not about time for the Radical leaders to commence to dig up the 'bloody shirt.' It is a good many fathoms under ground, and if they do not begin pretty soon, they may fail to reach it at the critical moment."—*Post*.

Perhaps the most effective reply that can be made to this stupid taunt is the following extract from CHARLES NORDHOFF'S last letter to the New York *Herald*, published in its issue of Monday. By the admission of the Democratic press itself the writer is a perfectly truthful and impartial witness:

"Here is another incident of Mississippi life. About four weeks ago a mulatto girl, aged nineteen, who had been living for some time as servant in the house of a farmer, two and a half miles from Verona, in Lee county, left her service and went to Verona, where she became a house servant, in order to attend an evening school. She had been at her new place a week, when one day the farmer, her former employer, accompanied by his father and a neighbor, all armed with shot-guns, appeared before the house. Two of the men came in and demanded the girl, saying she belonged to them. She refused to go with them, and declared she was free, which was true, of course. They knocked her down, took her by the feet, dragged her thus through the house, through the yard, into the street, her clothing torn and deranged in the struggle and she screaming for help, and—this was in open daylight and in the presence of several men, besides women and children—set her on a horse and carried her off. When they got her home two of them tied her to a tree and flogged her bared back with green withes until the blood ran. Then they took her to the house, and chained her with a trace chain and padlock to the bedpost. The next day she was turned to work, and chained up again at night. After some days she made her escape, and found refuge with a Southern man, the County Superintendent of Education, who, after proper notice, sent her to the United States District Attorney. From the District Attorney's lips I received the account of this outrage. Now, cruelty and violence may and do happen in any State. The part of the story which seems most horrible to me is this: It is in evidence before the District Attorney that the Mayor of Verona, who is its justice of the peace, heard the girl's cries and saw the struggle, and when asked why he did not interfere himself, testified that he thought it was none of his business, as he knew that it was only a negro girl. Several other men testified that they stood in their doors and river the girl dragged by her feet out into the road. It was none of their business either. Finally, a relative of this tale is Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He replied that brutality was found everywhere, North as well as South; and I could not, with all my efforts, apparently, make him understand that what filled me with indignation and hopeless disgust was not so much the act itself, but the fact that an officer of the law and several citizens could witness it unmoved—because it was only a negro girl. If it had been a white girl, no doubt the Mayor would have interfered, and the Judge would have been indignant. If the brutes who should maltreat a white girl so had been negroes the county would have risen to lynch them, and the papers all over Mississippi would have yelled with fury."

The writer, in the same letter, says "the Democratic politicians of Mississippi have succeeded in affecting the people with an unreasonable discontent. You hear everywhere that the Federal power oppresses them, and that it maintains the color line. But neither is true." The *Herald*, in some editorial comments on these letters, openly charges the Democratic leaders of that State with trying to "stir up political hatred," and adds: "The people of the North are inclined to be very impatient of Democratic folly in the South, particularly when it takes the shape of intolerance of opinion, of denunciation and threats of violence." It seems the foreordained fate of the *Post* never to open its mouth without putting its foot in it.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES

Cleveland has a new manufactory for billiard tables.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, spoke and hub factory is filling San Francisco orders.

The Ashland Machine Company, Ashland, Ohio, have suspended operations.

It is said that the Bellaire, Ohio, Nail Works, are shipping a large proportion of their product direct to California.

There are twenty-three carriage shops in Cleveland, a number of which manufacture work exceeding $30,000 per annum.

Discoveries of coal are simultaneously being made in various parts of Massachusetts, Utah, California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

C. D. Nimson, Esq., has leased the Emaus Iron Company's works at Emaus, Pa., together with all mines and other property belonging thereto.

Boyle & Roach, of Cincinnati, have secured the contract for the masonry of the new Sault Sainte Marie canal, between Lake Superior and Lake Huron, at $156,750.

Work in the Reading Railroad shops is going on about as it did before the suspension. About 1,300 men are employed, the majority of them working ten hours a day.

Three hundred men are employed at the steel wire mills of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, in the Eighteenth ward, and 500 tons of wire are made per month.

The Superintendent of the Bellaire rolling mill and nail factory, has gone east to negotiate with reference to the purchase of self-feeding nail cutters. The striking feeders are still out.

Five cotton mills are in operation within five miles of Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and this is only one example of the way in which cotton factories are springing up all through the South.

The manufacture of caoutchouc from milkweed (*asclepias*) has been undertaken by a company in Canada, with a capital of $100,000. The milky juice yields about four per cent. of caoutchouc.

There are five or six manufactories of condensed milk in this country. There is an extensive trade with Germany in this article, and some of the companies do a large business with China and Japan.

The Globe Iron Works Company, of Cleveland, are erecting a fine brick boiler shop, seventy-five by one hundred and twelve feet, adjoinining their other works, having use for both the old and new shops.

The Leetonia, Ohio, Pottery Company have the foundation walls for their buildings about completed; their dimensions will be 60x90 feet front and 56x150 feet deep, will be two stories high and be built of brick throughout.

The Roberts Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, have capacity for making daily fifty dozen band boxes, one hundred and fifty dozen fruit baskets, 3,000 grease boxes, large quantities of cheese package heads, stoga cigar boxes, veneering, &c.

The Co-operative Iron and Steel Works have been running steadily for the past two weeks and are the only iron works at present in operation in Danville. They have been turning out some of the prettiest rails ever made in Danville.—*Danville, Pa., American*.

The rolling mills of the McCullough Iron Company, including those at North East, Elkton, and Rowlandville, Md., are in operation, but are suffering from the lack of sufficient water in the streams by which they are run—the Elk creeks and the Octoraro. The company are making every effort to complete their clean new mills in Wilmington, which will be run by steam, and hope to get them in operation in July. They are said to be the finest rolling mills in the country.

The Reading *Times* says: Between 13,000 and 15,000 tons of first-class anthracite pig iron are now held in store at this place, of an aggregate value of about $400,000. The iron has been obtained from the furnaces throughout the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valley, and considerable of it is held as collateral for money advanced by foreign capitalists. A portion of it is owned by English parties and a considerable portion by the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will be held until an advance is made in the price of iron, when it will be thrown upon the market.

Andrew Roy, the Ohio State Inspector of Mines, has returned to Columbus from a tour of a number of mines within the State. From him we glean the following information: The strike in the Mahoning Valley still continues. Thirty-five mines are idle. The strike has lasted since the 1st of March. In the Tuscarawas Valley the strike has ended. The coal companies have yielded to the demands of the miners. The Shawnee miners struck two weeks ago, but returned to work in a day or two at the old price. The miners on the Ohio river above Pomeroy are running very slowly, and will soon stop, owing to low water in the river. The same is true of the Belaire region on the river.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

During a recent visit to Italy Mrs. Shoddy had a "bust of her foot made."

The Atlanta, Ga., *News* has been merged in the *Constitution* of the same city.

Destructive fires are still raging in some of the central counties of New York.

The hipporhinophlegmatobilennocastalagmus has broken out again in the West.

The fire-fiend and the lumbermen are still massacreing the forests at an awful rate.

The grasshopper depredations in Kansas do not aggregate five per cent. of the entire crop.

There is some talk of re-establishing the Government Ordnance Works at Harper's Ferry.

There is a chance that the Brooklyn trial may come to an end yet. Evarts has ceased.

Senator Thurman has a prophetic soult He says Governor Hayes will prove a very hard man to beat.

California pays female teachers the same salaries that male teachers are paid. This is but simple justice.

The aggregate number of subordinate Granges has increased about a thousand during the last three months.

Now that the capital of West Virginia has been removed to Wheeling, the State should be renamed Kanawha.

This will be known in future records as a remarkable year of fish. The shad run has been simply unprecedented.

"The exodus of fashionable families has commenced in earnest." Does anybody know anything of their genesis?

The time approaches for cutting off semi-annual coupons from United States securities, but it doesn't affect us.

In 1871 our imports of rails amounted to 750,000 tons. This year they will scarcely exceed a hundred thousand tons.

"The conversational shriek of the American female voice" is denounced in a recent number of the London *Thunderer*.

Boston is no longer the hub of creation. The universal ball revolves upon St. Louis. "Gah," who resides there, says so.

Hobbie is the name of a Baltimore ritualistic Episcopalian clergyman, and he is riding it toward the Catholic Church.

Governor Hayes, of Ohio, was at home, playing football with his boys, when the nomination and platform reached him.

One after another vanish our illusions concerning the past. It is now ascertained that birds are not the great guanoists of the ages.

The sesiping season, delayed by the backward weather and the visit of the Sioux chiefs to Washington, is now at hand.

All the Government bureaus are busily engaged in preparing their accounts for final settlement at the end of the present fiscal year.

Who wouldn't be a mud-scraper there? The street dirt in Virginia City, Nev., assays at the rate of $7 54 silver and $2 32 gold to the ton.

Arrivals of immigrants at New York continue to be very small for this season of the year. They foot up for the past week only 3,968.

The Theological and Normal School of the Nashville Institute for Colored People is attracting considerable attention both at home and abroad.

Some people are pushing Henry Wilson for the succession. It is vain. Many a man who possesses all the cardinal virtues counts for nothing.

The cane and rice crops of Louisiana are in an exceedingly promising condition, especially along the coast between New Orleans and the Gulf.

An international banquet is the latest outgrowth of the international fever, and the Mayor of New York is to assist at one in London next month.

The rattle-pated "Waterloo" of the St. Louis *Republican* predicts that the father of waters will frisk about like a boy again when he gets his jetty 'airs on.

The old fools. Clark county, Kentucky, has a law suit between two octogenarians which has been in progress for nearly sixty years, and is now as vigorous as ever.

A new journal called the *National Protestant* has made its appearance. Its prospectus assumes that "Republicanism and Roman Catholicism are incompatible."

An elephantess belonging to Howe's circus was safely delivered of a baby elephant last week, said to be the first of these animals ever born in the United States.

The other day a Michigan lady kindled a smudge to rid herself of mosquitoes. The success of the smudge may be inferred from the fact that it burned the $30,000 house down.

Next week it will be a hundred years since King George, undertaking to feed the colonists in this country on revenue stamps and tea, was notified that he must surrender the entire property.

A number of rascals are traveling through the South swindling the colored people by selling them a medical preparation warranted to make them light. It has that effect on their purses.

We have at length discovered the cause of the constant classical references in the editorial columns of one of our contemporaries. The editor eats Greek roots at breakfast instead of radishes.

It has been discovered that light separated from heat has a motive power sufficient to turn without stopping a delicate wheel in a vacuum. The age of steam will be looked on as a fossil age, some day.

The gum boots so universally worn by gravel miners in California and elsewhere, have latterly been lined with green flannel, the dye of which is arsenicated. Many persons have been poisoned thereby, some fatally.

Charlotte, N. C., papers say that farming lands in that section are enhanced in value at least a hundred per cent. by the celebration and wide-spread notoriety given Charlotte and Mecklenburg counties. Then it is a fraudulent enhancement.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Attorney General Williams is seriously ill at Washington.

In New York, on Sunday:

John William Porgie (Phœbus' what a name To fill the fish-horn of resounding fame!)

Was finest sawbones, as they found him sunk In a most ancient and a fish-like drunk.

Prof. Blank, of an Eastern college, who appends to his name A. M., M. D., LL. D., has addressed a letter to Governor Axtell, of California, requesting that he will use the influence of the Senators and Representatives of the Territory in Congress.

Mme. Albertine, a well known American actress a few years ago, and who has long been considered dead by all who knew her in this country, has just reached New York from Australia, where she has been an inmate of a blind asylum.

Little Bessie is the five year old daughters of a Maine lady who married a clergyman not long since. When her father was away, and she was playing in the yard, a stranger came along and inquired if the minister was at home. "No," she replied, "but mother is in the house, and she will pray with you, you poor miserable sinner."

Who was Wanda? A letter has been received at the office of the Adjutant General of Connecticut, says the *New Haven Journal*, coming from an Indian girl of the old Bay State, preferring the neatest and piquant request that the Adjutant General should search and ascertain who were her Indian ancestors 800 years ago, adding, for the sake of throwing a flood of light on the investigation, that she descended, five generations back, "From Wanda, of the Yankee tribe of Indians." The letter is referred, and the Assistant Adjutant General have read that this country was discovered in 1492, and are not aware of any records of the Commonwealth ante-dating that period, hence they are unable to afford Wanda's descendant the information which she craves. Any person disposed to aid this Indian girl will please send word to the Connecticut State House.

Carrying a bullet for sixty years. The Dansville, New York, *Advertiser* tells the following: "On Friday, May 28, Moses George, of this village, a veteran of the war of 1812, who has passed his eightieth year, extracted from his groin a bullet which was buried there by the rifle of an Indian, at the battle of Chippewa, on the 5th day of July, 1815. The bullet struck the inside of the right leg near the groin as the soldier was wheeling into line, and badly shattered the thigh bone. The bullet weighs a full half ounce and is concave on one side, showing the impress of the bone which it struck. It is somewhat blackened, but beneath a thin coating the lead is as pure and bright as it was over half a century ago. The results of the wound made by the bullet were very severe. The limb has shortened six inches or more, and below the thigh and reaching nearly to the knee is thickly scarred, where pieces of the shattered bone, over fifty in all, have from time to time worked out. The bullet did not return by its original entrance, but came to the surface about four inches above, and was taken out by the veteran himself without the aid of instruments. He was overjoyed to get his eyes on the old enemy who had worried him so long."

THE OHIO RIVER.

The Various Plans Proposed for Its Improvement.

BY COL. W. E. MERRILL, U. S. ENGINEERS.

NO. IV.

CANALIZATION BY PERMANENT DAMS.

For a full discussion on this method of improvement I would refer to Mr. Roberts' final report. He proposed making permanent dams, like those on the Monongahela, with a lift from pool to pool of 6 feet. There were to be two locks, one 370 by 80, and the other 300 by 60. He also proposed the addition of "freshet chutes," suggesting the use of Brunot's hydraulic gate or ponton for closing them. The details of this portion of his plan were not elaborated and no width of chute was specified.

The Board of Engineers, consisting of Gen. Weitzel and myself, which was convened to examine into Brunot's and other hydraulic gates, made a report to which I would call especial attention. It was printed as Executive Document No. 78, House of Representatives, 43d Congress, 2d session. Their labors extended over a period of nearly three years and developed an immense amount of unexpected and most valuable information about the canalization of rivers by movable dams, a subject hitherto almost entirely unknown to English speaking engineers. The information embodied in that report was almost exclusively drawn from French sources, and was a great a surprise to the members of the Board as it may be to others. Further on I will draw largely from this report.

The conclusion which the Board reached was that an experiment on a large scale should be made of Brunot's hydraulic gate or ponton, before deciding positively on the method of radically improving the Ohio. Unfortunately Congress made no appropriation for this experiment and thus we are still uncertain as to the working of Brunot's ponton in actual practice. Should this ponton work satisfactorily the Board thought that the general plan proposed by Mr. Roberts would answer the purpose.

In July, 1874, I was ordered, in compliance with the request of the Senate Committee on Transportation, to present an estimate on the radical improvement of the Ohio so as to secure 6 or 7 feet of water throughout the year. My report is printed as Executive Document 19, part 8, Senate, 43d Congress, 2d session.

The re-examination of this matter which was thus necessitated finally led me to conclude that the system of movable dams (*barrages mobiles*) as used on the Seine would give much more satisfactory results to navigation, especially to coal navigation, than the system proposed by Mr. Roberts. My estimate for the radical improvement was therefore made on this basis, amounting in all, for an improvement from Pittsburgh to Cairo, to $40,000,000 or $41,365 per mile. As the average cost of railroads as taken from Poor's Manual (derived from the sum of the stock and bonds) is $50,000 per mile for the New England and the Western States, and $80,000 for the Middle States, I did not consider this estimated cost as extravagant.

The detailed description of a movable dam will be given further on. For the present, it is enough to say that whenever the river has a natural navigation of 6 feet and over the dam is let down in place and the river is practically in its natural condition. Thus have the slack-water system only when we cannot get along without it, and during floods there is no obstacle whatever to coal fleets.

My objections to the proposed permanent dams with "freshet chutes" are briefly as follows:

1. The Brunot ponton has had no practical trial and may prove a failure.

2. The chute must have an inclined plane above the gate and a very long one below it. It is yet to be proved that coal fleets can descend such planes in safety.

3. At all stages up stream navigation must use the locks.

4. Shoaling will probably occur above the permanent dams. This, however, is but a slight objection, as serious shoaling is improbable.

5. In floods permanent dams are subject to great dangers from scour from which movable dams being down are entirely free. The latter are therefore greatly less likely to get out of order, or to require expensive repairs. Injuries to the movable parts are easily made good.

6. Finally the system which I recommend is in daily use now in France and has been working satisfactorily for many years. There therefore can be no doubt about its practicability.

The Upper Seine, from Montereau to Paris, a distance of 56 miles, has an average fall per mile of 13 inches, and a low water discharge of from 1,000 to 1,800 cubic feet per second. In this distance are 12 movable dams. In the first 56 miles below Pittsburgh the Ohio has an average fall per mile of 11½ inches, and a low water discharge of 20,000 cubic feet per second, which increases as we descend the river. We thus see that during low water there is a remarkable correspondence between the two rivers. Further, that the duration of floods is undoubtedly greater on the Ohio than on the Upper Seine, but as the dams are out of the way in such floods these differences do not affect the question.

CANALIZATION BY MOVABLE DAMS.

A movable dam consists of the following chief parts, viz:

A lock, a non-navigable pass, and a weir.

Lock. Of this no extended description need be given. The lock proposed for use on the Ohio will have a length between mitresills of 600 feet (which is equivalent to an available length for navigation of 628 feet) and a width in the clear of 78 feet. This length and width will pass a coal fleet of nine barges and a tow has the barges being placed in three ranks of three in a rank. If the lock was designed for a front of four barges it would require a width in the clear of 103 feet, which is a greater width than that of any lock in the world, and it is doubtful if it could be successfully closed by the usual mitre gates. The details of the construction of the lock are omitted as they would make this article unnecessarily long.

Navigable Pass. The length of the dam is divided into three parts. The 400 feet nearest the lock is called the "navigable pass," as it is through this part of the river that boats will pass at ordinary stages. The sole or floor of the pass will be 2 feet below the low water line. As during low water there is but 12 inches at the trap it is evident that this weir will be entirely out of the way of boats when the dam is down.

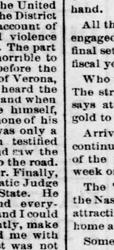
Weir. The remainder of the dam is called the weir. On narrow rivers, like the Seine, the weir has an elevation of 20 inches above the low water line, which level extends to the abutment. It is recommended, however, that on wide rivers the weir should have two levels, and therefore on the Ohio it is proposed to give the lower part of the weir a length of 403 feet, placing its floor at the low water line, and to place the remainder of the weir at a level of 2 feet above the low water line. Between the navigable pass and the low weir will be a pier, and another one between the two weirs; these piers are essential in order to work the movable apparatus.

Whatever kind of apparatus be employed it will always when down lie in a chamber excavated in the floor and therefore it will be protected from injury, and will not obstruct the flow of the river. Consequently when the dam is down the cross section of the weir will be but slightly filled by artificial works, and therefore there will be no serious increase of current through the pass.

MOVABLE APPARATUS.

Poirce System. This system, devised by the late Inspector General Poirce of the French Corps of Bridges and Roads (*Ponts et Chaussees*), is remarkable for its simplicity.

POIREE NEEDLE DAM.



By means of the figure its construction can readily be understood.

A number of wrought iron trestles with journals on the ends of their sills, and resting in a recess running the full length of the pass or weir. The trestles turn at right angles to the current around their lower axles, and when down part of each one rests on another. The one nearest the lock wall or the pier, as the case may be, is pulled up by a boat hook and held in place by two claw bars. The trestle is easily raised as the current only impinges against its edge. Short planks are laid across the claw bars, forming a bridge floor, and from the first trestle the second one is similarly raised and connected. By this process a low foot bridge is rapidly made across the pass or weir. If the trestles are large they are usually connected by chains and raised by a traveling windlass on a truck, which runs on the claw bars.

After the bridge is finished the dam is formed by placing pieces of sheeting against the upper clamp bar. These pieces are technically known as "needles," and the dam which they form is called a needle dam. The ends of the needles are held by a sill, or continuous timber, running the whole length of the opening.

MAGAZINES.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD.

The April and May numbers of *Brainard's Musical World* have just been received. Each issue contains two songs and two pieces of instrumental music, besides editorials and musical miscellany. It is well worth the price asked for it—$2 00 per year, or 25 cents per number. S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, are the publishers.

BALLOU'S FOR JULY.

The first of the magazines for July to reach us is *Ballou's Monthly*. It opens with an illustrated article on the subject of pigeons, which will prove of interest to all fanciers of that bird. There is the usual number of poems, stories and sketches, etc. Published by Thomas & Talbot, 36 Brownfield street, Boston. Terms, $1 50 per year.

OHIO NEWS.

Portsmouth claims a population of 18,000.

Akron expended $172,363 in new buildings in 1874.

The Twenty-second Ohio Infantry will hold a reunion in Eaton July 4.

The corner stone of a new Masonic Temple will be laid at Circleville June 24.

The Ohio State Firemen's Tournament will be held in Tiffin on Friday, July 2.

The Chillicothe street cars earned $246 15 the first week, with but two cars in service.

Massillon will be represented at the Centennial by her agricultural machinery.

"J. N." the immortal philosopher, has "assumed the pressure," and opened a cooper shop in Fremont.

Jacob Seibert was arrested in Dayton, last week, for a murder committed in Cincinnati nineteen years ago.

The total taxable value of personal property in Summit county is $5,569,356. Or this amount Akron has $2,232,624.

The annual picnic of the pioneers of Franklin county was given at the fair grounds, Columbus, Saturday, June 5th.

Last week, Peter White, of Clyde, on waking early, discovered his wife dead by his side. Her death was caused by hemorrhage of the lungs.

It is getting things down to a fine point when three men will rob a man for ten cents, and yet such a case occurred at Urbana, a few days since.

The Episcopalians of Cleveland have begun to build a handsome church on Euclid avenue to cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The number of sheep in Jefferson county have decreased 17,355 during the past year, about twelve per cent. In Harrison county they diminished 19,000, or about ten per cent.

Akronians carry 875 watches, valued at $50,595; play on 311 pianos, worth in the aggregate $51,290; and ride in 986 carriages, of a total value of $74,292. There are registered 126 dogs, which the owners value at $1,078.

The Pace that Kills.

"It is the pace that kills." People who live fast get old rapidly. Nothing wears out the constitution like dissipation and late hours. Hygeia, goddess of health, bitterly revenges herself upon all who break her laws, not alone those who do so wantonly, but even those who are compelled by hard necessity. Constant overwork saps the physical structure with no less certainty, if less rapidly, than dissipation habits. There is, however, an antiseptic which, so far as it is in the power of medicine to retard the wear and tear of the system thus accelerated, achieves that object most successfully. This preservative is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a vitalizing agent without a peer. Premature decay, whether it be the result of inherent weakness, hard work, continuous anxiety, dissipation or disease, is stayed in its withering career, and the exhausted and shattered system powerfully reinforced by this general restorative.

52-E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms: indigestion or exertion; loss of memory; difficulty of breathing; general weakness; horror of disease; weak, nervous; trembling; dreadful horror of death; night sweats; cold feet; weakness; dimness of vision; languor; universal headache of the nervous system; enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptom; hot hands; flushing of the body; dryness of the skin; pallid countenance and eruptions on the face; purifying the blood; pain in the back; heaviness of the eyelids; frequent black spots flying before the eyes with temporary diffusion and loss of sight; want of attention. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used E. F. KUNKEL'S Bitters. Beware of counterfeits and base imitations. As Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is so well known all over the country, druggists themselves make an imitation and try to palm it off on their customers, when they call for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is put up only in $1 bottles, and has a yellow wrapper nicely put on the outside with the proprietor's photograph on the wrapper of each bottle. Always look for the photograph on the outside, and you will always be sure to get the genuine. Sold by druggists. One bottle, or six for $5 00. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send stamp. Stomach Worms removed by DR. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sent for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP.

Price, $1 00. MWF

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN CHALFANT, JR., Vice President.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
D. Graham, A. S. Hollo, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Wm. Thaw, Jas. Rhodes, S. S. Marean, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN Primary Elections

In accordance with the action of the Executive Committee, the REPUBLICAN VOTERS of Allegheny County are hereby requested to meet at the usual places for holding

PRIMARY ELECTIONS

In the several Districts of the Thirty-seven Wards of the City of Pittsburgh, the Five Wards of Allegheny, and the Boroughs and Townships, on

SATURDAY, JUNE 12th, 1875,

Between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock P. M., and to elect ONE DELEGATE from each of said Election Districts to each of the following

COUNTY CONVENTIONS,

TO BE HELD AT THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1875,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

CONVENTION NO. 1

To be held in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, Room No. 1, to nominate
One candidate for JUDGE.
One candidate for REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

CONVENTION NO. 2

To be held in Common Pleas Court No. 1, Room No. 2, to nominate
One candidate for RECORDER, and
One candidate for REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

CONVENTION NO. 8

To be held in Common Pleas Court No. 2, Room No. 1, to nominate
One candidate for CLERK OF COURTS, and
One candidate for DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

CONVENTION No. 4

To be held in Common Pleas Court No. 2, Room No. 2, to nominate
One candidate for CONTROLLER, and
Two candidates for COMMISSIONER.
In addition to one delegate from each Election District to each one of the four Conventions, as above given, there shall be additional delegates elected as follows:
First ward, Allegheny, three additional delegates to each Convention.
Second ward, Allegheny, two delegates at large to each Convention.
Third ward, Allegheny, two delegates at large to each Convention.
Fourth ward, Allegheny, two delegates at large to each Convention.
Sixth ward, Allegheny, one delegate at large to each Convention.
Thirty-first borough one additional delegate to each Convention.
These additional delegates are allowed the Districts named, under the action of the Committee, in the adoption of the following resolutions:
Resolved, That each election District in the county be represented in the Republican County Convention called or to be called by the Republican Executive Committee, by one delegate and one additional delegate for each 250 votes cast for Governor at the last election; and that each District having an excess above 250 votes shall have one additional representative for each excess of 250 votes above the first 250; *Provided* always that any District having an excess of two-thirds of 250 votes shall be entitled to one of the first two or more delegates, shall have an additional delegate for such excess; *Provided, further*, That in the election of delegates to be represented shall be the votes cast in the several Districts at the last State election, and that the calculations shall be made on the vote cast for the Highest State officer voted for at such election.
Collier township, recently formed of parts of South Fayette and Robinson townships, will elect one delegate to each Convention.
Harmar township and O'Hara township, just formed out of Indiana township, will each send one delegate to each Convention.
The Primary Elections shall be held by the Republican members of Election Boards, and where vacancies exist the remaining members shall fill them. In districts where there are no Republican officers, they shall be chosen by the voters assembled.
Designation of rooms for the different Conventions will be made by placard at the doors of the several rooms.
The Chairman of the several Conventions will meet at as early a day as practicable after their adjournment and appoint the County Executive Committee for the ensuing year.
The action of the several Conventions under this call will be reported by their officers to the Committee at 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, JUNE 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL P. FULTON, Chairman,
Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee.

NORMAN M. SMITH,
DAVID K. MCGUNNEGLE,
GEORGE W. REED,
H. H. BYRAM,
F. F. SMITH.
Secretaries.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address M. HOUSE, Attorney, 194 Broadway, N. Y.

USE SAWYER'S BARBERS' SOAP

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN NEW
Summer Dress Goods!
OPENED THIS WEEK.
At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadine, considered an extra good bargain this season at 25c.
At 12½c and 18¾c, Striped Grenadine, good styles.
At 25c, Very fine Black Grenadine, about half their value.
Bargains in Black Hernanias, all qualities.
New Plaid and Striped Black Hernanias.

MOST REMARKABLE BARGAINS IN
NEW INVISIBLE PLAIDS,
At 12½c, 25c, 31c, 37½c and upward.
Some of these Plaids are just one-half the price they are usually selling at.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
SPLENDID BARGAINS
In all qualities, from Lowest to Finest.

New DeBeges and Mohairs, desirable colors.
New Silk and Wool

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 8, 1875.

We have heretofore given the plan, proposed by certain of the stock and bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad company for the reorganization of that company; and also the order of court in foreclosure suit as to the disposition of funds arising from that sale and the priority of the liens against the company-ince which we have received a circular ued by certain of the bondholders who dissatisfied with the proceedings, from ich we make some extracts and condenlons.

he circular recounts the facts that the d has been constructed almost entirely n the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, t that there are now outstanding thirty llions of these bonds. The interest on se bonds is now in default. Besides mortgage debt, there exists certain er claims amounting to $634,000, held nerally by the directors of the compa-. These claims have arisen since the rtgage was made, and it is claimed that e of the main purposes of the legal prodings now being conducted is to place e claims of the directors ahead of the t mortgage bonds.

he circular then states that the land unt from which the bonds derive their ole value has been misappropriated by directors in this, that they have organd the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company and the Tacoma Land mpany, of which the directors of the lroad are the principal owners, and sold these companys the best portions of the ds owned by the road at the minimum ce of $2 50 per acre, when private parties re willing to give from $5 to $20 per acre the same property. It is suggested, erefore, that the transactions of the dirtors in connection with these land comys, should be fully investigated, and transfers of the company's lands to em and their agents should be set aside. e quote:

he bondholders, having before them these pters in the history of the property and its nagement by the directors, can more clear. comprehend the present efforts of the same rties. At this time, there are two important ations toward the Northern Pacific Road claimed by the officers: 1.—These officials are ating creditors interested in getting their mortgage claims out of a property which not pay the interest on its first mortgage nds. II.—They are liable to account for h profits and benefits made by them on et of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company, and the oma Land Company. Hence, the serious sideration for these directors was the disery of some effective method to silence eir claims against the company, and at the me time getting rid of their liabilities to it. And another purpose is also in contempla-n, namely: to obtain the ownership of all e property, including the remainder of the d grant, for such a trifling consideration will render it a desirable investment."

In the court proceedings, which we gave me days since, the court ordered the oceeds of the sale of the road to be apied to the payment of the expenses of e trustees; the payments due for labor d material furnished within one year; to e payment of taxes; to the payment due r right of way; also

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for oney borrowed, by loan or otherwise upon the ortgage debt, or to pay for labor and maerials, for the payment of which any former present officers of the company, or any her person at his or their instance, is surety. Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced loaned for like objects, by any former or esent director of the company, and which ve, in good faith, been so applied.

And lastly—To the payment of the mortgage.

Commenting on this circular says:

Though the forgetting order is skillfully awn, the bondholders will perceive, from ading its language, that the directors are ideavoring to pervert to their own benefit ese proceedings, undertaken ostensibly in e interests of the bondholders. They seek obtain the payment in full of their own aims against the company before the bondolders are to receive one dollar of their inrest or principal. Not merely a payment ro rata with the bondholders; not merely aching the directors' claims on a level with e bondholders; but this committee unite ith the directors in preventing the appointent and satisfaction to the last cent before e bondholders are to receive anything. This act is patent on the face of the papers, and it nly remains for the bondholders to determine hether they will sit quietly by and permit hemselves to be deprived of their property."

In view of these facts bondholders are asked to send their proxies, to urge upon he court the following policy of administering the property:

First—That whatever moneys are received rom whatever source, from sales of land or collection of debts due the company, or otherwise, shall be applied to the payment of first mortgage coupons and bonds before the directors or any other claiming creditors obtain any payments upon their subordinate claims.

Second—That the Tacoma Land Company and the other similar contracts be diligently and promptly closed up, and the proceeds thereof received by the most valuable portions of the land granted by the United States to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which the directors of the road are the principal owners, and sold these companys the best portions of the lands owned by the road at the minimum price of $2 50 per acre, when private parties were willing to give from $5 to $20 per acre for the same property. It is suggested, therefore, that the transactions of the directors in connection with these land companys, should be fully investigated, and all transfers of the company's lands to them and their agents should be set aside.

The quote:

The bondholders, having before them these chapters in the history of the property and its management by the directors, can more clearly comprehend the present efforts of the same parties. At this time, there are two important operations toward the Northern Pacific Road claimed by the officers: I.—These officials are acting creditors interested in getting their mortgage claims out of a property which cannot pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds. II.—They are liable to account for the profits and benefits made by them on the stock of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company, and the Tacoma Land Company. Hence, the serious consideration for these directors was the discovery of some effective method to silence their claims against the company, and at the same time getting rid of their liabilities to it. And another purpose is also in contemplation, namely: to obtain the ownership of all the property, including the remainder of the land grant, for such a trifling consideration as will render it a desirable investment."

In the court proceedings, which we gave some days since, the court ordered the proceeds of the sale of the road to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the trustees; the payments due for labor and material furnished within one year; to the payment of taxes; to the payment due for right of way; also

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for money borrowed, by loan or otherwise upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the payment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person at his or their instance, is surety. Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

And lastly—To the payment of the mortgage.

Commenting on this circular says:

Though the forgetting order is skillfully drawn, the bondholders will perceive, from reading its language, that the directors are endeavoring to pervert to their own benefit these proceedings, undertaken ostensibly in the interests of the bondholders. They seek to obtain the payment in full of their own claims against the company before the bondholders are to receive one dollar of their interest or principal. Not merely a payment pro rata with the bondholders; not merely reaching the directors' claims on a level with the bondholders; but this committee unite with the directors in preventing the appointment and satisfaction to the last cent before the bondholders are to receive anything. This fact is patent on the face of the papers, and it only remains for the bondholders to determine whether they will sit quietly by and permit themselves to be deprived of their property."

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The quote:

The bondholders, having before them these chapters in the history of the property and its management by the directors, can more clearly comprehend the present efforts of the same parties. At this time, there are two important operations toward the Northern Pacific Road claimed by the officers: I.—These officials are acting creditors interested in getting their mortgage claims out of a property which cannot pay the interest on its first mortgage bonds. II.—They are liable to account for the profits and benefits made by them on the stock of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company, and the Tacoma Land Company. Hence, the serious consideration for these directors was the discovery of some effective method to silence their claims against the company, and at the same time getting rid of their liabilities to it. And another purpose is also in contemplation, namely: to obtain the ownership of all the property, including the remainder of the land grant, for such a trifling consideration as will render it a desirable investment."

In the court proceedings, which we gave some days since, the court ordered the proceeds of the sale of the road to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the trustees; the payments due for labor and material furnished within one year; to the payment of taxes; to the payment due for right of way; also

Fifth—To the payment of all sums due for money borrowed, by loan or otherwise upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the payment of which any former or present officers of the company, or any other person at his or their instance, is surety. Sixth—To the payment of all sums advanced or loaned for like objects, by any former or present director of the company, and which have, in good faith, been so applied.

And lastly—To the payment of the mortgage.

Commenting on this circular says:

Though the forgetting order is skillfully drawn, the bondholders will perceive, from reading its language, that the directors are endeavoring to pervert to their own benefit these proceedings, undertaken ostensibly in the interests of the bondholders. They seek to obtain the payment in full of their own claims against the company before the bondholders are to receive one dollar of their interest or principal. Not merely a payment pro rata with the bondholders; not merely reaching the directors' claims on a level with the bondholders; but this committee unite with the directors in preventing the appointment and satisfaction to the last cent before the bondholders are to receive anything. This fact is patent on the face of the papers, and it only remains for the bondholders to determine whether they will sit quietly by and permit themselves to be deprived of their property."

In view of these facts bondholders are asked to send their proxies, to urge upon the court the following policy of administering the property:

First—That whatever moneys are received from whatever source, from sales of land or collection of debts due the company, or otherwise, shall be applied to the payment of first mortgage coupons and bonds before the directors or any other claiming creditors obtain any payments upon their subordinate claims.

Second—That the Tacoma Land Company and the other similar contracts be diligently and promptly closed up, and the proceeds thereof received by the most valuable portions of the land granted by the United States to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which the directors of the road are the principal owners, and sold these companys the best portions of the lands owned by the road at the minimum price of $2 50 per acre, when private parties were willing to give from $5 to $20 per acre for the same property. It is suggested, therefore, that the transactions of the directors in connection with these land companys, should be fully investigated, and all transfers of the company's lands to them and their agents should be set aside. e

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, { S. SG. SIGN., } Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 8, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.118	51	86	W.	Light.	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.079	68	58	W.	Gentle	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.073	61	80	N.W.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer.. 30.083. Highest thermom.. 70
Mean thermometer.. 60. Lowest thermom... 47

Allegheny Council Committees.

The Finance Committee, at its meeting last evening, had under consideration the resolution authorizing the issue of $25,000 of McClure avenue sewer bonds. It was decided to report adversely to the issue of the bonds. The amount of Alderman Baille's defalcation, as tax collector for the First ward, was ascertained to be $2,367 68, which his bondsmen will be required to pay. The monthly balances in the city depositories were reported as $131 17. The committee decided to refuse to pay taxes on the old Columbia engine house; also, to refuse all future petitions from citizens of the "burnt district" for exonerations from payments of taxes, as well as those from sufferers by the flood.

The Railroad Committee decided to report an ordinance to Councils prohibiting persons from trespassing on railroad property in the city, and from getting on trains while in motion.

Pittsburgh Baptist Association.

This body, comprising representatives from the Regular Baptist churches in Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, Westmoreland and Armstrong counties, held its thirty-sixth annual meeting yesterday, at Irwin's Station, on the Pennsylvania Road, in the First Baptist church of that place, under the pastoral charge of Rev. R. C. Morgan.

There were delegates present from all the churches in the district, except one, and application was made for the admission of two new churches, one at Leechburg, Armstrong county, and one at Castle Shannon, and an evident devotional feeling prevailed throughout the meeting.

The opening services consisted of the usual religious exercises and a sermon from the Rev. J. S. Hutson, of this city, who preached a very effective discourse from the text, "For we are laborers together with God."

The association was then called to order by the Moderator of last year's meeting, Rev. W. H. McKinney, of Mount Washington, and after arranging the order of exercises, an adjournment was had until two o'clock P. M.

At the afternoon session, the letters from the various churches in the association were read, giving an account of their present condition. The most of them showed a prosperous and encouraging condition, while a few only, were at a standstill. The membership has increased from 3,709, last year, to about 4,000.

An election of officers was then had for the ensuing year, when the Rev. W. H. Stow, of the Fourth Avenue church, was chosen Moderator by a vote of 36 to 17 scattering. Rev. O. P. Hargrave was re-elected Clerk, and T. J. Rebbeck, of Allegheny city, was re-elected Assistant Clerk and Treasurer.

In the evening Sunday School Convention and Children's Meeting was held, which was largely attended, and the exercises were of a very interesting character.

To-day the Association will take up the active business before it, and probably adjourn finally this evening. The members expressed themselves much pleased with the hospitable entertainment accorded them by the people of Irwin.

A Want Supplied.

The subjects of health and disease—how to preserve the one and prevent the other—are of paramount importance to every individual. A thorough knowledge of the conditions to be observed in the physical development of man—the avoidance of those evil practices that generate much of the misery to which humanity is heir, and the fulfillment of those duties required for the preservation of those wonderful health-trusts consigned to man by his Creator—should form the basis of a national education. The American mind is active. It has given us books of fiction for the scholar and professional student, but few books for the people. A book for the people must relate to a subject of universal interest. Such a subject is the physical man, and such a book "THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER," a copy of which has been recently laid on our table. The high professional attainments of the author, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the advantages derived by him from an extensive practice, would almost insure for his work a cordial reception. But these are not the merits for which it claims attention. The author is a man of the people. He sympathizes with them in all their efforts and attainments. He regards a knowledge of them—of themselves—and believing that all truth should be made as universal as God's own sunlight, from his fund of learning and experience has produced a work in which he gives them the benefit of his labors. In it he considers man in every phase of his existence, from the moment he emerges "from a rayless atom, too distant even for the light of the sun to penetrate," evolves to the maturity of those conscious powers of which reason furnishes such effective evidence of our mortality." Proceeding upon the theory that every fact of mind has a physical antecedent, he has given an admirable treatise on Cerebral Physiology, and shows its bearing upon the facts of this established upon individual and social welfare. The author believes with Spencer, that "as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever," and accordingly has introduced into the numerous and plain treatments by which we preserve the integrity of the system and oftimes prevent the onset of disease. Domestic remedies—their preparation, uses and effects—form a prominent feature of the work. The hygienic management, nursing of the sick, is an important subject and receives attention commensurate with its importance. Nearly all diseases to which "flesh is heir" are described, their symptoms and causes explained, and proper domestic treatment suggested. To reciprocate the many favors bestowed upon him by a generous public, the author offers the book at a trifling ($1 50) little exceeding the cost of publication. Our readers can obtain this practical and valuable work by addressing the author.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Gaily the Troubadours are frolicking on the Opera House stage, to the delight of the numerous audiences. Their entertainment is novel and amusing in every part. A good comedy, some good singing and dancing, an occasional local joke and a round of laughter-provoking gags are what the strangers bring. It will pay to give them a visit or two during the week of their sojourn here.

Trimble's Varieties Theatre.

The attendance at this theater is very large, and the entertainment in every way pleasing, in addition to a fine variety olio, a short play is given, to-night, entitled "Mike Barry," in the cast. There will be a matinee this afternoon, and the regular evening performance.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board of Education—Increase in Salaries—Monthly Reports.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday, Mr. Nobbs in the chair.

The resignation of Mr. A. F. Caldwell from the Springfield District, was presented and accepted.

The monthly reports of the City Superintendent, High School Principal and the Secretary were read and received. The High School Principal recommended that persons named in the following numbers be admitted as pupils of the school: Nos. 370, 371, 372, 373 and 374, Adopted.

The Secretary's report showed that during May $25,370 30 had been expended in payment of teachers' salaries, and $231 91 in payment of bills, making a total of $25,720 91.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid.

QUESTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. Pitcairn, from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, presented a lengthy report in regard to the petition of the teachers in the Grammar department for additional compensation. The committee were unanimously of the opinion that it would not be wise to increase the salaries of the teachers in the schools, yet they thought the Grammar teachers were not sufficiently compensated for the importance of their work. They therefore referred it to the best interests of the schools to equalize as nearly as possible the salaries throughout the several departments. They therefore recommended:

First, That the salaries of the Principal and teachers in the High and mute schools remain the same as last year.

HIGH SCHOOL SALARIES.

The report was taken up seriatim, and on motion of Mr. Harper, the first recommendation was adopted with the amendment that the Principal's salary be increased from $2,700 to $3,000 per year. This leaves the remaining salaries as follows: Vice Principal, each $1,750; one Professor, $1,500; teacher of free hand drawing, $900; teacher of mechanical drawing, $900. Total, $25,900 per year.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION.

The committee recommended: Second, that the Intermediate and Primary Departments be consolidated into one department, known as the Primary Department, with the following schedule of prices:

Teachers of three years' experience.....$500
Less than three but more than one.....400
Less than one year.....300

The teachers are employed only ten months during the year, making the salaries $50, $40 and $30 per month.

Mr. Harper moved that action on the recommendation be postponed.

The matter was discussed at great length. City Superintendent Luckey was asked to give his opinion and spoke strongly in favor of the consolidation. After further discussion a motion to postpone action was carried.

The recommended changes in salaries paid Primary teachers came up, when on motion actions was postponed on this and other changes also for one month. Following are the salaries fixed by the changes proposed, and which were ordered to be printed: Principals of schools with six or more assistants, $1,630 per annum; less than six and more than four Principals, with three or more years' experience, $850; less than three years, $600. Grammar Department Teachers of three years' experience, $500; less than three years, $300. Primary Department Teachers of three years' experience, $500; less than three and more than one year's experience, $400; less than one year, $300. Mute School Principal, $900; assistant, $600.

ALLOTMENT OF TEACHERS.

The report next recommended the following changes in the rules now in force in the allotment of teachers. First—That the Forbes and St. Clair schools be allotted two assistant principals each. Second—That the Monongahela district be allowed two grammar teachers in lieu of the present allotment. A number of amendments were made to this recommendation, but they were lost and the recommendation was adopted.

The special committee on the division of the Twenty-first ward reported in favor of dividing the ward into two districts. The report was verbal, and on motion, was referred back to the committee.

On motion it was decided that the summer vacation be fixed from Friday, June 25th, to Monday, September 6, 1875.

DEPOSITORY ELECTED.

Bids for the trust of the funds of the Board were received from the Fifth National and Shoe and Leather Banks, each offering five per cent. for counter balances and six per cent. for over drafts.

Mr. McEwen moved that the bank receiving the contract receive it with the understanding that they charge no commission for handling the money. The motion was carried, and the Shoe and Leather Bank was given the contract.

Adjourned.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The National Christian Association.

Annual Convention at Library Hall—Opposition to Secret Orders—Address of Welcome by Rev. J. R. Kerr—Addresses by President Roberts and Rev. Sloan — The Programme for To-day.

The eighth annual Convention of the National Christian Association, an organization opposed to secret societies, opened last evening in Library Hall. The attendance was very large, the lower floor being filled, while many persons occupied seats in the balcony. Among the audience were a number of ladies while many prominent Masons and Odd Fellows were noticeable. Shortly before eight o'clock the convention was called to order by the President of the Association, Rev. B. T. Roberts. He mailed some Prof. George W. Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., who sang a song entitled "Where There's a Will There's a Way."

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Allegheny City, after which the President introduced Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, editor of the *United Presbyterian*, who had been chosen to deliver the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Dr. Kerr said it had devolved on him to welcome the members of the convention to Pittsburgh and the hospitalities of our homes. He congratulated them upon assembling in a cause and at a time that should make them doubly welcome among us—welcome alike because they came together with the solemn earnestness of men moved by enlightened and conscientious convictions of important and pressing duty. Aims that are open, said the speaker, that appeal to the intelligence and moral sense of men do not need the silly arts by which popular favor is sometimes sought for objects that require concealment.

In this respect your meeting is in marked contrast with one we had here about two weeks since. I suppose you have heard of the Knights Templar, a high order of the nobility of Free Masonry. They are said to do valiant deeds, but as they are done back of closed doors, no one outside knows what they are. All they show in public are the insignia of their rank and valor. The most remarkable thing about them is the rapid and wonderful metamorphoses they undergo. One day they are but plebeians like ourselves on the streets or in the shops or in school or church, and in various professions; the next they are sabared Knights; and the next they are plebeians again It was in the panoply of their knighthood, with their plumes and glittering swords they recently exhibited themselves here. Of course, care had been taken to have our city appear as very much honored by such a presence. Our streets were made to fairly thrill with welcomes. There were flags from the windows, placards at doors and bunting stretched across the streets with all manner of adulatory inscriptions, all to have us reminded of their high rank, nobility and glorious aims and order. The most striking to us were some of the religious mottoes. One of them, not in vulgar English either, but in good old latin, was *Spes mea in Deo est*—my hope is in God—a solemn declaration for men who could take part in, or in any way countenance the cabalistic jargon and impious profanity of the oaths by which they are bound to each other. Another motto was *In hoc signo vinces*—in this sign conquer—which constantine claimed to have seen in the heavens on the eve of one of his great battles. That Iesuppose was to indicate, not only the antiquity, but the Christianity of the order. So far as antiquity is concerned, it was modest. It is a remarkable trait of running back as far as Solomon, to whom they sometimes take us. But it was the Christianity implied that put in mind. Solomon was a polygamist. To commend themselves to all religions, to give no offense to Jew or Mohammedan or Pagan, these men will not allow even the name of Christ in their religious ritual. How do they come to put such a motto upon their banners? How expect to conquer by the sign of the cross whom they care not name? And then, what was there in the exhibition they made of themselves, not only in the professions of universal love, but in the bowing and revelry with which they closed their celebration, that accorded with the language of that motto? There is something very strange in all this. What does it mean? What does all their pomp and parade mean? It is a huge frolic, with the added ridiculousness of being played by grown up boys' some of them with white and children at home, and years enough to make them serious and self-respecting fathers and heads of families. Inexplicable view, absurd and laughable as it would make the whole thing appear.

But it was more than that. In their marching, their playing soldier as they play religion, they expect to exert the most potent influence in strengthening themselves. If the youth of the country are to be saved from being so powerfully influenced, there must be more enlightenment in respect to the essential immorality of all such orders, and more warning of the danger of giving countenance to them, especially from the pulpit and the press. No doubt thousands of men have been led into such associations not knowing what they do.

Enlightenment and warning is the work to be done here. We called upon you, as those more connected with these orders, but an exposure of the principles and essential immorality of all such associations. They claim to be benevolent associations. Let it be shown that they call benevolence is in reality the most odious form of selfishness. They do not bind themselves as Christianity requires, to do good unto all as they have opportunity, but to take care of each other, not merely in relief of suffering, but on all issues in which they may be in conflict with those not of their fraternity, and as such they are in reality *but an oath-bound conspiracy against all the world outside of their order.*

And in respect to the oaths by which they bind themselves, let it be put before the public mind that no man can in good conscience take any of them, much less any action in any of the more horrid imprecations, binding them to what they call punishments, if they fail in future. There is profanity of the oath in the simplest form of it by which they are intended. How can any man in good conscience swear to keep secret what, for anything he then knows, ought to be exposed? How can any man in good conscience swear to obey a code of laws yet unknown to him, and what, for anything he knows, may be in conflict with the law of God? Such oths are in their very nature essentially immoral. No association any honest man can take them. That any Christian man feels at liberty to take them is utterly incomprehensible.

Mr. Chairman: In sincere and honest conviction of the importance of your movement, profound respect for the high moral tone of it, I can and do most heartily welcome you here, fully believing that your action and public votes and deliberations and proceedings to the interests of man, the honor of God's Law and the glory of His name.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

When Dr. Kerr had concluded, President Roberts addressed the convention. He said the association did not appeal to the imagination but to the reason, the common sense of the people in behalf of their cause. We are, said he, bending our energies for white men as we did in the days of the underground railroad. [Applause.] We make no war upon Masons or Odd Fellows as such, but our war is upon the institutions of the lodge and are members. The work before us is a great one, and the need of it is here by the existing state of affairs in the land. Masonry is the more important one, and originated from an organization of stone masons and dates back fifty thousand years ago. Their claim or more ancient date is but their speculative origin. Some men are wise, and we not better than they. Trades Unions in every branch of industry, and even the farmers have gone into what they call the Patrons order. We think we see secret orders potent for evil, and that we should do all we can to denounce them. Interfering themselves in some particulars, yet they are generally similar. They are all based upon selfishness, and they have other traits in common.

TRADES UNIONS.

They interfere with mans personal freedom while our declaration of independence says that all men shall enjoy not only life and liberty, but the pursuit of happiness. These societies, however, step in and place restrictions upon the liberties of their members as Eastern slavery. Much as great State has been in a state of semi-revolt for some time, and it is only within a few days that we read that comparative quiet has been restored. Meg there have under took to deny to others the liberty to labor at such prices as they may choose, men have been murdered because they endeavored to earn an honest livelihood for themselves and their families.

INTERFERENCE WITH SOCIAL RIGHTS.

These societies interfere also very largely with all the business interests of the country. There cannot be a question of prosperity that cannot be accounted for, we have the elements of prosperity and yet there appears to be a general stagnation, what is the reason? Why these secret societies, combinations and conspiracies interfere and the sturdiness and disquiet in business circles. The shelves of merchants are filled and there is no demand for goods. The New York *Times* recently stated that there was a large number of laborers in that city never worked more than one hundred days during the year. Now he is it not better for a man to work for fifty cents per day ever week day of the year than for one dollar and a half per day for one day, another thing is that these secret societies are treasonable because they take upon themselves to enact laws in interference with the civil authority. They interfere with the administration Justice. Only magistrates have aright to administer oaths and yet their secret orders administer the most fearful oaths. The masons claim a strength of 500,000 men and they have a regular military drill. Why have they this if they are not under the power of government as armed men. The speaker thought there was danger in it. There is also interference with church christian religion. Some ministers will go through a form of worship without mention of Christ.

It is our duty to combat this. We are on the side of right and must triumph.

MATTERS OF BUSINESS.

At the conclusion of the address of President Roberts, which was well received, business announcements were made as follows by Rev. J. F. Stoddard:

Committee on Enrollment—Rev. D. Hart, Nevada, Ohio; Rev. J. S. Speer, Cannonsburg, Ohio.

Committee on Business—Rev. A. M. Milligan, Allegheny, Pa.; Rev. A. L. Post, Montrose, Pa.; Rev. R. Coggeswell, Mansfield, Ohio.

SECOND DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Devotional Exercises 8¾ o'clock.
Business Meeting.
Report of Committee on Enrollment.
Report of Treasurer.
Report of General Agent.
Report of Secretary.
Address by Rev. Milton Wright, Editor of Religious Telescope, Dayton, Ohio.
Report of Committee on Nominations.
Miscellaneous discussion.
From two to three o'clock general discussion, to be open by Rev. J. T. Kiggins, M. D. at three o'clock. Report of Finance Committee.
Discussion opened by Rev. J. L. Barlow continued for one hour.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Evening session at 7¼ o'clock. Address in German by Rev. Meisser, of Youngstown, Ohio, to occupy thirty minutes.
Address by Rev. John Blanchard.

ADDRESS OF REV. SLOAN.

Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, of Allegheny, was next introduced, and said he was present at this time to show which side he was on. [Applause.] The question under consideration is a serious one, and words said here should be well weighed. Members of the societies and orders when we combat their principles, neighbors, brothers, and we should be careful of what we say. Our war is one of principle, and should be carried on as such. The oldest and most powerful order is Masonry. In some ways it is the most dangerous order. We affirm in regard to its oaths that some of the obligations are at war with our Christian religion and at war with our institutions. It is a matter of wonder that men of understanding can take upon themselves such obligations as are taken in this order. Masonry is a system of imposture from beginning to end. It claims great antiquity yet as has been said here to-night, it reaches back only one hundred and fifty years. True they have adopted certain rites and ceremonies of great antiquity. The material of this building we now occupy is as old as creation, yet in its form it is new. Masonry is also a very gross mingling of sacred and profane things. It can be shown from their own books that some of these rites are taken from the vilest of the rights of pagan worship. When once within the order it is hard to escape from it, as has been time and time again asserted by the few who have escaped. We charge also that it is selfish from first to the last, and because of the selfishness we believe it unworthy of any support. Many young men are drawn into these associations under the belief that they will aid their political, social or business advantage. Let the young men beware of this selfish alliance. Let young men bravely take up the battle of life and carve their own fortunes. Let them be honest men. Let them be true to whom they care not name? And then, what was there in the exhibition they made of themselves, not only in the professions of universal love, but in the bowing and revelry with which they closed their celebration, that accorded with the language of that motto? There is something very strange in all this. What does it mean? What does all their pomp and parade mean? It is a huge frolic, with the added ridiculousness of being played by grown up boys' some of them with wives and children at home, and years enough to make them serious and self-respecting fathers and heads of families. Inexplicable view, absurd and laughable as it would make the whole thing appear.

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Evening session at 7¼ o'clock. Address in German by Rev. Meisser, of Youngstown, Ohio, to occupy thirty minutes.
Address by Rev. John Blanchard.

ADDRESS OF REV. SLOAN.

Rev. J. R. W. Sloan, of Allegheny, was next introduced, and said he was present at this time to show which side he was on. [Applause.] The question under consideration is a serious one, and words said here should be well weighed. Members of the societies and orders when we combat their principles, neighbors, brothers, and we should be careful of what we say. Our war is one of principle, and should be carried on as such. The oldest and most powerful order is Masonry. In some ways it is the most dangerous order. We affirm in regard to its oaths that some of the obligations are at war with our Christian religion and at war with our institutions. It is a matter of wonder that men of understanding can take upon themselves such obligations as are taken in this order. Masonry is a system of imposture from beginning to end. It claims great antiquity yet as has been said here to-night, it reaches back only one hundred and fifty years. True they have adopted certain rites and ceremonies of great antiquity. The material of this building we now occupy is as old as creation, yet in its form it is new. Masonry is also a very gross mingling of

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Seventh Annual Convention of the American Society—Yesterday's Proceedings—Opening Address by W. Milnor Roberts—Papers Read, Topics Discussed, &c., &c.

The American Society of Civil Engineers met in convention yesterday morning in the Select Council Chamber, Municipal Hall. This is the seventh annual convention of this society. Some fifty members are in attendance.

The convention was called to order at ten o'clock by Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, one of the Vice Presidents of the society, who stated that the President, Mr. Julius W. Adams, was not able to be present, being detained by his labors at the Brooklyn water works.

ADDRESS OF W. MILNOR ROBERTS.

Mr. Roberts then proceeded to deliver the opening address. He gave an interesting history of railroads and canals in this country, covering a period of fifty years. He also gave an account of the construction of the various bridges which span the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers at this point. The speaker then adverted to the slackwater improvements in the Monongahela, in which this city embarked in 1838. This was about the beginning of the coal business, which has since grown to be one of the principal industries of this vicinity. Over 60,000,000 bushels of coal annually now pass through these locks and shipped down the Ohio river to the numerous cities and towns on the Ohio and the Mississippi, reaching as far as New Orleans.

Mr. Roberts, after referring to the opening of the Portage road over the Allegheny mountains in November, 1833, referred to his first professional visit to Pittsburgh in 1852. He was then engaged as Senior Principal Assistant Engineer on the Allegheny Portage Railroad. He had been detailed by Chief Engineer Sylvester Welch to go over the entire line of the works, injured by a flood which occurred in February of that year. He then said:

This was the occasion of my first professional visit to this city. It is only forty-three years ago, yet the Pittsburgh of that time and the Pittsburgh which to-day surrounds us, have but a slight resemblance—only such as there is between the infancy and the full maturity.

The population of Pittsburgh was then about 16,000—of Allegheny borough about 3,000. There were then only a little over 20,000 people in Pittsburgh and vicinity, where there are now more than 200,000. Allegheny city alone now has about four times the population that was contained at the mouth of the Ohio in 1832, while the two cities and adjacent boroughs contain more than ten times the number that were here forty-three years ago. Pittsburgh, with about two and half paved streets, two halls, no public parks, no gas, no city debt, no grand Municipal Hall; now we see her in the enjoyment of all these blessings. Yet the hard times which have depreciated the property to a remarkable extent, and recent forced sales show that property will not bring one-fourth the value. The investments in the new city loan are members. The work before us is a great one, and the need of it is here by the existing state of affairs in the land. Masonry is the more important one, and originated from an organization of stone masons and dates back fifty thousand years ago. Their claim or more ancient date is but their speculative origin. Some men are wise, and we not better than they. Trades Unions in every branch of industry, and even the farmers have gone into what they call the Patrons order. We think we see secret orders potent for evil, and that we should do all we can to denounce them. Interfering themselves in some particulars, yet they are generally similar. They are all based upon selfishness, and they have other traits in common.

Mr. Roberts continued, referring to the arbitration had to determine the amount due the city. It then became necessary to arrange matters for payment of the balance in favor of the city to force this mortgaged property to a sale.

Mr. Murray—The property will bring more than it is mortgaged for. We hold mortgage for all its value.

Mr. Littell said the few who held real estate were well nigh bankrupted by the city making every effort to meet the claims, and he thought if they were pushed to the wall the transaction would not prove profitable to the city.

Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., City Attorney, addressed the Councils, giving a clear and lucid clear and careful statement of the case in substance as follows: He stated that the committee had met in the Mayor's office, some of the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company to say to the city that in the case of a speedy settlement. Since the original settlement, said the speaker, the membership of this committee has changed, and they do not feel justified in proceeding further in the matter. It is for the best interest of the city for them to do.

After some further discussion Mr. Murray withdrew his motion, and the matter was postponed two weeks.

Probably Fatal Accident.

About half-past four yesterday afternoon, a man named Daniel Anderson, while working at some portion of the frame-work connected with a steam saw mill in the manufactory, on Duquesne Way, fell to the ground from a height of thirty-five feet. His left side struck a large cog-wheel, breaking an arm and several ribs. The injured man is about sixty years of age, and resides in Allegheny. His injuries are thought to be fatal.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAJ. B. F. ROBBER, of St. Louis, is in the city.

IN THE COMMON Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday a final decree in divorce was made in the case of Johanna R. Dietrich against her husband, Jacob Dietrich.

JEREMIAH Sullivan, of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, has been prosecuted by Chief of Police Ross for selling liquor to miners and to intoxicated persons.

THE body of the man found in the Allegheny river yesterday was identified as that of Owen McCauley, of the Sixth ward, who disappeared from his home about a week ago.

THE trouble in the iron mills on the south Side has been settled, the men agreeing to work on the old plan of five heats to the turn, instead of four, as heretofore.

THE Free Methodists will hold another grove meeting at Smith's Mills, Pittsburgh, Southern and Pittsburgh Railroad, beginning Friday evening, 11th inst. C. P. Hart and other ministers will be present.

KNOX vs. Lewis, yesterday filed a bill in equity to restrain the city from proceeding with the grading of Adelaide and Camp streets. The reason alleged is that the city has already reached the limit of its debt.

AT an early hour yesterday morning an attempt was made by burglars to enter Kuhlman's grocery, on Federal street, Allegheny. The doors and shutters were forced, by the use of "jimmies," and the burglars left without accomplishing their purpose.

THE trouble at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' lower mill in Allegheny, where the men struck for water carriers, has been settled, and the mill will resume. The Allegheny Water Company have agreed to extend the water mains to the street leading to the mill, and the men agree to furnish their own ice.

SUPERINTENDENT Street, of the Humane Society, appeared before Alderman Bradley Anderson, against William Barkins for working three horses for three days and nights in succession, to which charge he pleaded guilty and paid thirty dollars fine and costs of suit. Also ten dollars fine and costs for working a horse with sore shoulder.

AN inquest was held yesterday, by Alderman Bradley, on the body of an unknown man, found in the Allegheny river, between First and Second streets. The body was considerably decomposed, and had been in the water some three or four weeks. The deceased had on two striped flannel shirts and a pair of black pantaloons, with overalls. The jury rendered a verdict of found drowned.

V. E. BEAMER, Esq., lessee of the Academy of Music, long and honorably identified as a manager with dramatic art in this city, leaves to-day for a summer sojourn in Saratoga, in search of the health of which he stands so greatly in need. We trust he may discover in his sojourning the fountain of perpetual strength and juvenescence, and drink thereof to his utmost fill. The best wishes of uncounted friends accompany him.

THE ladies of Liberty Street M. E. Church propose to have something very nice in the strawberry festival line at that church, next Thursday evening, and extend a wide invitation to all. The management of the affair is in the hands of such fair ones as to insure a rare treat to visitors, as well as to enjoy the society of the galaxy of beauty that will be present on that occasion. Strawberries and cream, strawberry short cake, etc., will be served.

THE METHODISTS.

Sixth Semi-Annual Session of the West Pittsburgh District Conference, at Burgettstown.

The sixth semi-annual session of the West Pittsburgh District Conference, M. E. Church, commenced at Burgettstown yesterday.

The conference met at half-past nine A. M., and was opened with prayer.

Presiding Elder J. A. Miller delivered the opening address, after which the conference organized for business. Committees were appointed and reports presented.

At two P. M. a meeting of the District Stewards was held. At half-past two there was a general Sunday school meeting. After suitable devotional exercises, led by Rev. J. S. Rodgers, Pastor of the church, Rev. Conducted a Normal Class in a well prepared, instructive and interesting exercise, during which the audience read in concert texts announced by the leader, to prove and elucidate the following positions:

1. The Sunday school is not a substitute for the family.
2. The Sunday school is not a substitute for the pulpit.
3. The Sunday school is not a substitute for the other religious meetings of the church.
4. The Sunday school is for the more thorough study of God's Word by both young and old, that all may thereby grow in grace.

These points were enforced by practical remarks, and many incidents drawn from a scene in his own family, showing that the mind of childhood is inquisitive, and that the parent as well as the teacher should be prepared to answer the solicitous inquiries of the young on matters spiritual and Scriptural.

After hearing addresses from Revs. Rogers, Gledhill and Hamilton, the Conference adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

The evening session was opened with prayer by Rev. J. F. Huddleston, when there was a discussion of the topic, "What are the best methods of promoting the benevolent institutions of the Church."

There were addresses by Rev. A. G. Miller, Rev. Wm. Hamilton and P. T. Miller, after which the Conference adjourned till this morning at nine o'clock.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Peter Voelker vs. W. G. Bixley, verdict for plaintiff, $216 55.

Wm. Gill and Joseph Albree were appointed constables in and for the city of Pittsburgh.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Paul to Thos. F. Scott, H. H. Collier, A. Scott Bradley and Wm. Thaw, Jr.

Mary J. Stokes vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Verdict for plaintiff, $43 86.

Barney Gray vs. Charles Aul. Verdict for plaintiff, $25.

First National Bank of Memphis vs. Wm. C. Dunn. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs, $1,252 23.

Henry Adams vs. John Mardath. Action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,000 and lien.

Wm. A. Nautker & Sons vs. J. M. Faas. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiffs, $413.

M. Graver vs. City of Pittsburgh. Appeal from assessment of Viewers. On trial before Judge Collier.

THE "POST" LIBEL SUIT.

In the afternoon, Judge Sterrett called the case of W. D. Moore, Jr., vs. James P. Barr, Joseph S. Lare, Wm. Schoyer and E. Myers, proprietors of the *Daily Post*. This is an action to recover damages for the alleged malicious publication, charging the plaintiff, who was Chairman of the Democratic City Executive Committee in 1874, with being an impostor, and with having "sold out" to the Republicans, &c., &c.

For Mr. Moore, Messrs. Swartzwelder and T. Barron appeared; and for the defendants, Hampton, Balzell, R. M. Gibson and the Schoyers. The alleged libelous article appeared in the editorial columns of the *Daily Post*, and was inspired by a card which had been published by Mr. Moore in the newspapers of the day previous.

Col. Bayne opened the case for the plaintiff and read the article complained of, which was headed "An Imposter." Mr. Swartzwelder then proceeded to call witnesses on the question of the circulation of the paper, and to have estimated the circulation to be about seven thousand. The plaintiff's books, after the establishment, was also put on the stand, but could not say definitely what the circulation is, as the Exchange Copies are not counted.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Carothers vs. Brownfield; vs. Bollman, Long vs. Mckeec; Fox vs. Barton; Ward vs. Patton; Bennet vs. Dollar Saving bank; Mc-Donough vs. Pittsburgh Gas Company; Nesbit vs. Deloe; Mitchell vs. Kepler; Mellon vs. First National Bank; Cannon vs. Fifth avenue Building and Loan Association; Abrams vs. Neeanthaler; Scheik vs. German Insurance Company; Wilson vs. Fleming.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of John E. Ridall vs. G. Jeickel, the jury found for the plaintiff six cents damages.

Alice Ebert vs. Edward Shore. On trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Wm. White, for use, vs. Stephen Keefe. Verdict for plaintiff, $100 and costs.

THE SMOKY ISLAND EJECTMENT CASE.

Judge White resumed the case of Moorhead *et al.*, vs. the City of Allegheny *et al.*, in ejectment, involving the question of location of about eighty acres of land, formerly known as Smoky Island. A full history of which was published yesterday.

Mr. Barnes, for plaintiffs, offered in evidence the deed from the city to Moorhead for the present claim